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S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: loudy. Temp 11-7 (52-44) Yesterday's 2-6 (53-43). LONDON: Cloudy. Little rain. 14 (46-39). Tomorrow still unsettled. Yes- temp. 7-3 (44-41). CHANNEL: Slight. Sunny. Temp. 17-7 (63-44). NEW YORK: Temp. 7—3 (44-36). Yesterday's temp. 5-23).

TIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ..... 12 S
Belgium ..... 20 B.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr.
Eire ..... 15 P
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M.
France ..... 2.50 F.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M.
Great Britain ..... 15 P
Greece ..... 12 Drs.
India ..... Rs. 6
Iran ..... 40 Rials
Italy ..... 300 Lire
Israel ..... I.£ 3.50
Lebanon $1.25
Luxembourg ..... 20 L.Fr
Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Netherlands ..... 1.50 Fior.
Nigeria ..... 50 K.
Norway ..... 3 N.Kr.
Portugal ..... 12 Esc.
Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
Switzerland ..... 1.70 S.Fr.
Spain ..... 30 Ptas.
Turkey ..... T.£ 8
U.S. Military (Eur.) 60.35
Yugoslavia ..... 9 D.

ord Captures 59% in Illinois; arter Easily Defeats 3 Rivals

eagan Gets)% of Vote

By David S. Broder

CAGO, March 17 (WP).— ent Ford defeated Ronald n by a wide margin in the primary yesterday, adding he called "another real " in his drive for the Re- an nomination. He won cent of the vote, approximately 3-to-2 vic- increased the pressure on eagan to abandon his bid nomination, but the chal- reaffirmed last night that uld continue his campaign "there is major dissatis- in our party with the of leadership it has been ng."

Reagan's national campaign er said, however, that the Texas primary now rep- Mr. Reagan's only real o halt the Ford victory

Illinois, where Mr. Reagan orn, Mr. Ford rolled up his primary victory of the year t a loss and scored the widest margin in any of the states in which both have campaigned.

With perennial candidate Lar Daly running far behind, Mr. Ford defeated Mr. Reagan by a near-landslide proportion, 59 per cent to 40 per cent.

In the separate count for *delegates completed in 86 per* cent of the state's precincts, Mr. Ford had obtained 70 of the 86 delegates and Mr. Reagan 13. *Thirteen delegates were uncommitted.*

Mr. Ford, in a telephone mes- (Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

SCOREBOARD
Illinois

REPUBLICANS

Ford	448,471	(59%)
Reagan	306,501	(40%)
Lar Daly	7,512	(1%)

DEMOCRATS

Carter	618,367	(48%)
Wallace	353,987	(28%)
Shriver	207,438	(16%)
Harris	96,867	(8%)

Wallace 2d, Shriver 3d

By Joel D. Weisman

CHICAGO, March 17 (WP).— Former Georgia Gov. Jimmy *Carter yesterday scored his most* convincing primary victory yet, crushing three other opponents in the Illinois Democratic presidential *preference ballot.*

Mr. Carter outpolled his nearest competitor, Alabama Gov. George Wallace, by almost 2 to 1 and *won nearly 50 per cent of the* Illinois vote.

Sargent Shriver, a former Illinois resident, who had hoped *that his friends in Mayor Richard* Daley's Chicago organization would help him get a respectable showing, finished third with 16 *per cent of the vote, and former* Oklahoma Sen. Fred Harris finished a distant fourth.

"I expected to win," Mr. Carter said while campaigning in New York, "but I never expected to win this big. I am grateful to the people of Illinois."

He also did well in the delegate phase of the primary. He had hoped to elect 21 convention delegates but won 53.

Fourth Largest Group

A total of 155 delegates were selected, with 14 additional delegates to be picked at a later convention for a total of 169, fourth largest in the Democratic National Convention, which will be held in July in New York.

It was expected that the majority of delegates elected would be committed to Sen. Adlai Stevenson, who claims he is not interested in the presidential nomination. The Stevenson delegates ran at the urging of Mayor Daley and will be controlled by him. They are also expected to elect Mayor Daley as the delegation chairman, a post that Carter aides have assured Mayor Daley they want him to have.

In the tabulation for convention *delegates*, Sen. Stevenson had 85; followed by Mr. Carter with his 53; uncommitted, 18; Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, 6; Gov. Dan Walker, 4, and Gov. Wallace, 3.

Gov. Wallace, campaigning in Raleigh, N.C., said he was grate*ful to finish* second and hoped to "stay in there."

Industrial State

Mr. Carter said that his victory was significant because it came in a major industrial state. In Massachusetts, the only other industrial state primary he entered, he received only 14 per cent of the vote, finishing fourth.

Mr. Carter's victory was easily his most impressive—he won 28 per cent in New Hampshire, 34 per cent in Florida and 46 per cent in Vermont.

Gov. Wallace's defeat was his second consecutive loss to Mr. Carter, who defeated him last week in Florida.

The Alabama governor seemed to be bristling at the losses. In North Carolina, he criticized Mr. Carter by name for the first time, calling him a "warmed-over McGovern," a reference to the 1972 Democratic nominee, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota.

Gov. Wallace said he had not criticized Mr. Carter in the past, but "he's seen fit to talk about me in Illinois and in Florida, so I say turnabout's fair play, and I'll (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

• Factors behind the Ford and Carter victories. Page 3.



United Press International.

Jimmy Carter campaigning in New York's Grand Central Station yesterday after his victory in Illinois primary.



United Press International.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson in his rain-splattered limousine yesterday in front of 10 Downing Street on way to House of Commons, where he intends to take a seat as a backbencher after his resignation takes effect.

Party Deeply Divided

Five in Labor Cabinet Seeking Wilson's Post

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

LONDON, March 17 (NYT).— Five senior Cabinet ministers announced today their candidacies to succeed Harold Wilson as Labor party leader and as Britain's prime minister.

Mr. Wilson resigned his office yesterday in a dramatic and unexpected announcement in which he said he had served long enough and wished to step aside for someone else.

His successor will be chosen next week in secret balloting by Labor members of the House of Commons. The winner will automatically inherit not only the post of party leader but also that of prime minister.

Several days of intense private and public lobbying is expected before the Labor members make their choice. Because the five candidates cover nearly all shades of opinion in the party, the struggle for this country's most glittering political prize is likely to expose deep divisions that Mr. Wilson, until quite recently, has managed to conceal by adroit political maneuvering.

The five who put their names forward were James Callaghan, the foreign secretary, who is regarded in newspaper speculation and by odds makers as the favorite; Roy Jenkins, the home secretary; Anthony Crosland, environment secretary; Michael Foot, employment secretary, and Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the energy secretary.

Two Surprises

There were two surprises. One was that both Mr. Benn and Mr. Foot declared their intention to run for the post. Both are favorites of the party's left wing, and they are thus likely to split the leftists' vote in early balloting.

The other was the failure of Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey to announce his candidacy. Mr. Healey would say only that he was "considering his position." It was thought that he would not make the effort unless he was reasonably certain of success and would be happy to continue as chancellor under any of the five men except, perhaps, Mr. Benn.

Three other possible candidates —Price Secretary Shirley Williams; the deputy leader of the party, Edward Short, and Industry Secretary Eric Varley—announced that they would not run None of the three had been given much chance.

Under procedures adopted by a steering committee last night, nominations must be submitted by Monday at noon. Ballots will (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Lira Falls Amid Chaos In Europe's Currencies

Italian Reds Meet Moro, Propose Deal

ROME, March 17 (AP).—As the Italian lira tumbled to a record low, Premier Aldo Moro tonight called the Communists into an emergency meeting with Italy's top leaders on measures to keep the currency and the economy from collapse.

Political observers said it was the first time that the Communists had been consulted on emergency measures since 1947, when the party was ousted from national unity governments.

Communist Secretary-General Enrico Berlinguer's attendance seemed a major victory for the Communists, who are striving for a share in ruling.

Communist leader Giorgio Amendola said that the party was willing to help Mr. Moro carry out an austerity program to salvage the Italian economy in exchange for a governing role.

The Communists, who run a close second to the Christian Democrats in electoral strength, were bolstered today by a new political pact under which they and the Socialists will form a government for the region of Lazio, whose capital is Rome. The Social Democrats agreed to give backing to the two leftist parties in voting.

In a dramatic day on the Italian Exchange, the dollar soared to 880 lire, up 4.5 per cent from yesterday. In two weeks, the lira has lost 15 per cent in value, despite the estimated $650 million spent by the central bank to defend it.

Rumors circulated, meanwhile, that Premier Moro might announce the resignation of his five-week-old minority government tomorrow. A close aide to Mr. Moro, asked about the rumors, said he had no idea what the Premier's intentions were, but did not deny them.



Emilio Colombo

Mr. Moro drafted an austerity package today aimed at braking consumer spending and cutting imports. It included a new increase in the price of gasoline on top of the 10 per cent that went into effect Saturday. Also included were higher taxes on natural gas, automobiles, liquor and beer, and import quotas for oil, meat, wood and paper.

Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said that an agreement had been reached within the minority government for some measures concerning "indirect taxes and regarding, in general, products linked to the balance of payments." But he declined to give details.

Mr. Amendola said that, in exchange for a share of national power, his party was willing to consider giving its support for rationing some consumer goods, cutting wages and freezing those *in the middle bracket.* He also called for the ouster of Treasury (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Mark's Rise Spurs Talk of Revaluation

By Ian M. Gummer

PARIS, March 17 (IHT).—The Italian lira plummeted to record-low levels today while the West German mark strengthened in chaotic trading conditions on European currency exchanges.

The action in each currency was stimulated by rumors—that Italian foreign exchange markets would again be closed and that Germany would revalue the mark. The latter was strongly denied by Bonn officials.

The West German Finance Ministry also denied a report that Bonn would shortly withdraw the mark from the jointly floating group of European currencies, known as the snake, and that the snake was about to break up.

"I can deny that clearly, with all possible emphasis," a ministry spokesman said. Otmar Emminger, vice-president of Germany's central bank, the Bundesbank, issued a similar denial.

Other Currencies

Other monetary victims of today's hectic currency trading were the Belgian franc and the Danish krone. The national banks of both countries announced they were raising their bank rates in an effort to stop the drain on their currencies. The moves would make it more attractive to keep investments in the two currencies through higher interest rates.

The plunge in the lira's value occurred despite strong intervention by the Bank of Italy, using its $1.9 billion in recently acquired international loans to bolster the national currency.

Italy is believed to have already spent about $650 million in defense of the lira.

The lira's value against the dollar fell today to 880 from 842 yesterday, a slump of over 4 per cent, causing the rumor of a renewed closure of Italy's foreign exchange markets.

Defense Cost

Italy reopened the markets on *March 1 after a 40-day shutdown* following speculative attacks on the lira. Some analysts said that today's defense of the lira cost *the central bank about $250 mil*lion.

Dealers said that the slump in the lira was due partly to renewed *speculative pressure and partly* (Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

For Egyptian MiG-21s

India Confirms Russia Barred Sale of Parts

NEW DELHI, March 17 (AP). —The Indian government acknowledged today that the Soviet Union had blocked India from supplying Egypt with spare parts for MiG-21 jet fighters.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government broke its silence on the Egyptian request three days after President Anwar Sadat publicly revealed the Indian decision during a speech in which he called for nullification of Egypt's 15-year friendship treaty with the Soviet Union.

"We had received such a request some time ago and had explained to the Egyptian government fully and in all friendliness the reasons for our inability to supply the spares in view of our contractual commitments," the Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said in an official statement.

"The impression that we gathered was that the Egyptian *government fully understood our* position."

Authoritative Indian sources said that India manufactures MiG-21s under license from the Soviet Union and that the arrangement barred the sale of equipment to third countries.

Mr. Sadat asked for Indian spares for his MiG-21 fighters after the Soviet Union turned him down as part of a general Russian refusal to supply arms and other hardware for the Egyptian armed forces.

In his speech to the Egyptian People's Assembly on Sunday, Mr. Sadat said, "We asked India to supply us with spares. They said they had to ask permission from Moscow. This took four months, and then the Indians answered to tell us the Russians said no."

Like Egypt, India has a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. A 20-year pact, it was signed in August, 1971, three months after Cairo and Moscow signed their treaty.

The Egyptian request to India posed obvious difficulties for Mrs. Gandhi's government, which has maintained very close ties with Moscow and has been consistently pro-Arab in its Middle East policy.

India and Egypt have also had a close relationship dating to the 1950s, when former Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Mrs. Gandhi's father, Jawaharlal Nehru, were two of the key architects of the policy of nonalignment, which developing nations forged in an effort to steer a course independent of the two superpowers.

The Indian statement also said that some Cairo reports had erroneously referred to a 10-year-old agreement between India and Egypt for joint production of aircraft.

"There appears to be a slight inadvertent error in that statement, as that agreement related to the production of HF-24 aircraft [an Indian-designed jet fighter] and not to MiG-21 aircraft," the Indian spokesman said.

low Progress' Is Reported Peace Talks on Lebanon

IRUT, March 17 (UPI).— tinian guerrilla chief Yassir at and other leaders ended und of peace talks in Da- us today and political ss reported "slow progress" reaching a settlement to non's civil strife.

t fighting flared throughout capital as rival gunmen paid attention to the peace ef-

he fighting spread to northern non after 11 Christian sol- s on their way to the village Kobeiat, near the Syrian er, were ambushed and d, reports from the region

r. Arafat and other top guer- leaders returned from two s of talks in Damascus of a ment that would trade the ation of President Sulei- Franjieh for the dissolution an army rebellion and other sions by leftists, political ves said.

Some progress has been made the Syrians are not in a ry. They've told everybody y want time to work out settlement that will stick," the ves said.

Outcome Awaited

Brig. Gen. Aziz Ahdab, a slem, who led the rebellion of Beirut army garrison last ek, said he was awaiting the tcome of the Syrian peace tiative while his forces kept ir positions.

Another rebel army group, the banese Arab Army of Lt. Ahed Khatib, has halted its adnce against the palace of Presnt Franjieh, a Christian.

In the Damascus peace talks, esident Assad held separate eetings with Lebanese Christian d Moslem religious leaders and presentatives of the rightist alange party and the Palesnian guerrilla movement.

Along with Mr. Arafat, the ader of the Democratic Front r the Liberation of Palestine, ayef Hawatmeh, and the head f the pro-Syrian as-Saiqa guerla group, Zuheir Mohsen, attended the talks.

Newspaper speculation centered on Syrian proposals to end the mpasse.

A leftist newspaper, As Safir, said the Syrian-proposed formula would:

- Try to find an honorable way for the President to resign that would be within an acceptable political framework.
- Seek agreement by the main political leaders, including Mr. Franjieh, on a new president.
- Attempt to insure a "national *balance" in the armed forces.*

U.S. Warns Syria, Israel

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP). —The United States has told Syria and Israel that it will not tolerate any interference in the current Lebanese crisis.

State Department spokesman Robert Funseth would not mention any countries by name, saying only that the United States has been in close touch with neighboring countries of Lebanon. Other officials acknowledged that the warnings were given to Israel and Syria.

Striking Portuguese Nurses Ordered Into State Service

LISBON, March 17 (AP).— Striking nurses were ordered into government service today as Portuguese authorities moved to halt a rising wave of labor unrest.

The move followed a declaration today by the Cabinet stating that the nurses' six-day-old walkout was illegal.

A nurses' union representative said that, as he understood it, the government has ordered a "civilian requisition" of the nurses, which, if unheeded, would be *followed by "military requisi*tion."

Under Portuguese law, a "civilian requisition" means that refusal to work would lead to imprisonment.

*In the face of threatened con*scription and of growing public opposition to the nationwide strike, nurses' unions in the north and central sections of the country went back to work this morning.

But nurses in the south remained on strike and were also meeting in Lisbon when the government move to conscript them was announced.

Many of the nurses, not sure about what the government action implied, left the meeting—which had earlier passed a motion to continue the strike—and *returned to their jobs.*

Nurses throughout the country went on strike on Friday to press wage demands, but have continued *to treat emergency cases.*

Still, the partial work stoppage has caused delays in treatment and confusion in Portugal's hospitals and has reportedly accounted for at least two deaths.

The nurses backed down from a threat yesterday to expand the strike to include emergency wards, when it became apparent that most Portuguese—and many of the nurses themselves—opposed the move

U.S. Increases Aid

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—The United States has agreed to increase economic aid to Portugal by $40 million during the next 18 months.

The agreement was made yesterday between Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Portuguese officials and raised to $240 million U.S. economic aid for the Lisbon government.

The State Department said the increased assistance reflected Portugal's continuing progress toward democratic government and economic stability. The $240 million includes development and technical-assistance grants, food and commodity loans and other aid.

Protests Continue on West Bank

Israeli Soldiers Wound 3 Arab Youths

JERUSALEM, March 17 (UPI). —Israeli soldiers shot three Arab youths today during one of the worst days of rioting on the occupied West Bank since Israel seized the territory from Jordan in 1967.

Israel's semi-official national radio said 60 persons were arrested in Jerusalem and scores of others were seized in other towns as street protests were held throughout the West Bank.

Arab sources reported demonstrations near the Mount of Olives in the Old City of Jerusalem and in the West Bank towns of Bethlehem, Nablus, Jericho, Hebron, Abu Dis, Halhul, Beit Sahur and Beit Jala.

Israel imposed curfews in Jericho, Hebron and Halhul. The national radio said the six weeks of West Bank unrest "shows no signs of abating."

Rock-Throwing Mob

In the most serious incident, Israeli soldiers wounded the three youths during a confrontation with rock-throwing Arabs on the outskirts of Jerusalem.

Arab witnesses said young demonstrators near the village of Abu Dis scattered stones across the Jerusalem-Jericho Highway, forcing a car with Israeli soldiers *to stop.*

The soldiers, who had hitched a ride to Jericho, fired shots through the windows of the car as the Arab youths surrounded the vehicle and threw stones.

A military spokesman said a truck carrying Israeli soldiers came down the road, the soldiers in the truck opened fire at the demonstrators, and then the *truck headed toward Jerusalem.*

Troops in Truck

It appeared the troops in the truck fired the shots that wounded the three young Arabs, the spokesman said.

The most seriously wounded, 10-year-old Ali Hussein Afana, was shot in the head and taken to Hadassah Hospital. Doctors said he was in critical condition after a 4 1/2-hour operation.

Military sources said the other wounded demonstrators were a 14-year-old girl and an 18-year-old man.

In Jerusalem, witnesses said hundreds of young Arabs massed in the streets of the Old City near the Mount of Olives, chanting anti-Israeli slogans and blocking roads.

40 Are Held

The youngsters tossed rocks at Israeli border police and the security forces used clubs to break up the protest. Forty persons were arrested.

Today's incidents followed weeks of demonstrations set off by a *Jan. 29 court ruling that allows* Jews to pray at the Temple Mount, a site holy to Judaism and Islam. It is near Jerusalem's *Al Aqsa mosque, third-holiest site* in Islam.

Political sources said the scheduled April 12 municipal elections on the West Bank contributed to the tension because candidates are taking strong positions against the occupation.



Associated Press.

Israeli troops with helmets, truncheons and shields lead an Arab youth away from scene of rioting in East Jerusalem. He was arrested for throwing stones at passing cars.

As Rebel Army Push Stalls

Lebanese Factions Playing A Territorial Waiting Game

By James M. Markham

BHAMD UN, Lebanon, March 17 (NYT).—"Turn right at the Dushka," said a friendly Druse gunman, asked to pinpoint the whereabouts of the Lebanese Arab Army in this resort town perched 3,000 feet in the mountains above Beirut.

A Dushka is a Soviet-designed 13.7-mm machine gun, but in Lebanon the name has rubbed off on its U.S. cousin, the 50-caliber, which U.S. soldiers in Vietnam called "mutha."

The weapon in question was a 50-caliber machine gun mounted on a Land Rover 100 yards up the road. In the back of the Land Rover was an army deserter, his head wrapped in a red-checked kaffiyeh with a loop under the chin against the cold.

"I am the small soldier from this army," the man introduced himself, speaking irregular but imaginative English. He said the Lebanese Arab Army, about all that is left of what used to be the Lebanese Army, would shortly march on the palace of President Suleiman Franjieh, six miles down the road.

"Will fall from the sky until down, between our legs," the soldier said with a beaming grin, fluttering his arms like a tumbling swallow. "Because there is 15,000 persons dead—and he killed them."

His words were approved by a gathering crowd of fellow soldiers and townspeople, assembled at a bread shop.

"We want to go have coffee with Suleiman Franjieh," he continued, enjoying his humor. "We are like the ring," he said, waving to the valley below. "Tell him. Tell him he is like the finger in the ring."

The words were strong, but the two columns of the Lebanese Arab Army stopped Monday after threatening to move on the presidential palace. One stopped here after "taking" a strategic pass at Dahr al-Baidar, meeting little opposition there and none here.

Blocked by Commandos

The other armored column was halted at Khalde, near the Beirut Airport, blocked by a tough-looking group of commandos wearing uniforms of the Syrian-financed as-Saiqa Palestinian organization.

The two columns were reportedly on their way to oust Mr. Franjieh, who has rebuffed demands by parliament and the military that he resign. But the columns stopped short of the presidential palace at Baabda.

The Bhamd Un column, which is now dispersed around the town, stopped in the middle of Druze country, the political turf of Socialist leader Kamal Jumblat.

Mr. Jumblat heads one of the most credible private armies in Lebanon. The Druze, a cohesive, secretive Islamic sect, are cordial in peace and tough in war. But it seems that Mr. Jumblat is not quite ready to square off with the 1,000 clansmen and soldiers of the beleaguered President, said to be gathered at the site of Mr. Franjieh's residence at Baabda.

Thick Mist

Baabda looks peaceful enough in the shifting layers of thick mist and sharp sunshine. No sounds of violence can be heard all the way to the Syrian border.

Mr. Jumblat, like Mr. Franjieh, seems locked in the old chess game of Lebanese politics, which in military terms means: "Don't move unless you absolutely have to. Territory is to be held, not taken."

So while Lebanon awaits the outcome of its "soft coup," proclaimed last week by Brig. Gen. Aziz Ahdab, who commands almost no troops, the politicians maneuver to find a graceful way out for Mr. Franjieh and the Lebanese Arab Army fritters away its time.

The Lebanese Arab Army does "control" a lot of territory—garrisons in northern Lebanon, the Bekaa Valley, the Israeli border area, the port towns south of Beirut and at places in the capital itself. But it has yet to fight a real battle.

Marching North

It began on Jan 21, when Lt. Ahmed Khatib, a 33-year-old scion of a Jumblat-connected family from Chhim, marched north from positions near the Israeli border with 19 men to protest pro-Christian bias in the officer corps. Lt. Khatib, who sports an Afro-style haircut and has a manner vaguely evocative of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, picked up 50 more men and a lot of armored vehicles.

But by the time the Moslem officer and his followers reached Masmaa, on the Syrian border, the Syrians had imposed a cease-fire in Lebanon.

"It's difficult to make a revolution in Lebanon," he said last month. "There's too much money around."

At the force's headquarters in Beirut, at the foot of the exclusive Manara section, a private worked on the design of the Lebanese Arab Army's new insignia and expressed hope that the "Syrian troops in their Saiqa uniforms" would stop blocking the troops and armor at Khalde.

Across town, Raymond Edde, a moderate Christian politician who has undisguised aspirations to succeed Mr. Franjieh, observed: "It's becoming a vaudeville act. The coup d'état is not serious. Nothing is serious in my country."

The sound of gunfire rippled in the background.

Arab Summit Is Ruled Out By Ministers

CAIRO, March 17 (UPI).—Arab foreign ministers took up African issues today after ruling out an Arab summit conference in the near future because of the present political disarray within the family.

They agreed to push overall Arab-African cooperation one step further next month, supported independence for the French-held territory of the Afars and Issas (Djibouti) and urged France to hold a self-determination plebiscite there as soon as possible with adequate guarantees of a free vote, a ministerial conference spokesman said.

The ministers, who opened their twice-a-year conference Monday, turned to African affairs after deciding at a lengthy session last night that current crises in the Arab world were far too serious to permit calling an Arab summit now with any promise of success.

The main problems cited were the Western Sahara conflict involving Algeria, Morocco and Mauritania, the Lebanese crisis and Egypt's rift with Syria and the Palestinians over Middle East peace policies.

To Meet With Africans

At this morning's session, the spokesman said, the ministers agreed to meet with their African counterparts April 19 at Dakar, Senegal.

The joint session will act on a draft declaration and program of action for cooperation between the two blocs, which was prepared by a joint committee in Cairo last July. This would pave the way for an Arab-African summit conference to endorse the document.

On Djibouti, the spokesman said, the ministers adopted a resolution warning that "any aggression on Somalia would constitute an aggression on all Arab countries."

The warning grew out of an incident last month in which Somalia, which has a common border with Djibouti, charged that French forces trying to rescue 30 children held as hostages in a school bus by guerrillas had opened fire on Somali territory.

U.S. to Complete Its Sale of C-130s To the Egyptians

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said yesterday that the Ford administration has decided to go ahead with the sale of six C-130 transports to Egypt.

Mr. Kissinger told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that this is the only sale decided on. He promised that the administration would talk to Congress before approving any further military deliveries to Egypt.

The sale of the aircraft can be vetoed by Congress if a majority of either house votes against it. The administration recently agreed to consult with Congress over military sales to Egypt.

"The only decision we have taken is the six C-130s, which will have no effect on the strategic balance," Mr. Kissinger said.

If the administration decides on further military sales to Egypt, Mr. Kissinger said, "we'd go first to Congress. It is not something that could happen by subterfuge."

No U.S. POWs Alive In Indochina, CIA Says

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—There is no evidence that any U.S. prisoners of war are still alive in Southeast Asia, the Central Intelligence Agency reported today on the basis of previously classified information.

CIA Deputy Director Vernon Walters told a House of Representatives committee, "I regret I cannot tell you that there are American prisoners left in Indochina. The hard evidence is there are not."



United Press International.

Roy Jenkins, British home secretary, leaving 10 Downing Street after meeting with outgoing Prime Minister Harold Wilson yesterday. Jenkins announced candidacy for job.

Party Is Viewed as Deeply Divided

5 Laborite Ministers Seek Wilson's Job

(Continued from Page 1)

be issued that day to each of the Labor party's 317 members of Parliament eligible to vote.

The ballots must be returned by noon next Thursday, which means that the country could have a new prime minister within a week. But if no candidate wins a majority on the first round, a second and possibly even a third ballot would be necessary.

The Labor party is at present divided, in rough terms, into three groups, each commanding about 100 votes.

On the left are those who believe that Mr. Wilson's policy of restraint on wages and spending represents a betrayal of Socialist principles, has contributed to mounting unemployment, and held back the growth of social programs. The left would also press much faster than the Labor government has for more vigorous government intervention in the economy, including nationalization.

On the right are those who believe strongly in a mixed economy and are prepared to forgo the expansion of social programs in order to provide investment for industry.

In the center is a shifting group, many of its members backed by the labor unions, who can change their minds on particular issues but whose main interest is to keep the Labor party in power and the Conservatives out. They have tended in recent months to support Mr. Wilson's economic strategy.

Foreign Comment

LONDON, March 17 (Reuters).—A West German newspaper suggested today that Mr. Wilson had resigned to discipline the left wing of his party, and that the party would again turn to him to maintain unity.

The independent Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, one of several newspapers that commented extensively on the British leader's surprise decision announced yesterday, said, "People will not believe the resignation of a man as full of tricks as Wilson—does he really mean it, or what does he mean by it?"

In Paris, the French independent daily Le Monde said the referendum on Europe and the negotiated peace with British trade unions were Mr. Wilson's finest achievements.

But it said that he had for several months been powerless in the face of rising unemployment, persistent inflation, the weakness of the pound, European uncertainties and the increase in violence in Northern Ireland.

European Socialist leaders hailed Mr. Wilson for his achievements and statesmanship. Newspaper comment was less favorable.

"Under Wilson, Britain finally entered Europe and joined the European Common Market," said Willy Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democratic party and former Chancellor.

"Harold Wilson was above all known for his success in maintaining national as well as party unity," said Norwegian Labor Premier Odvar Nordli, who praised Mr. Wilson for his "qualities as a leader and his way of handling problems and people in difficult times."

"Britain and his party will miss his admirable leadership," said Dutch Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl, who added that Mr. Wilson "did not spare himself."

Some newspapers took a different view.

La Vanguardia of Barcelona said, "It is hard to believe merely in a few personal motives when the person involved is clearly a political animal motivated all his life by passion for public affairs and power."

Liberals Keep Thorpe

LONDON, March 17 (AP).—The Liberal lawmakers decided today to stay with their leader, Jeremy Thorpe, at least until the fall.

The Liberals, with 13 seats in the 635-member House of Commons, said after a meeting that there will be no leadership election before the party's annual conference in September.

Mr. Thorpe, 46, was under fire following allegations of a homosexual relationship with a former male model, which he denies, and official criticism that he made an error of judgment in taking a nonexecutive directorship in a secondary banking concern, which later crashed.

Italian Communists Propose Deal in Exchange for Posts

(Continued from Page 1)

Minister Colombo as another condition.

The issue of whether or not to take the Communists into the government will dominate a four-day meeting by the Christian Democrats, scheduled to open here tomorrow.

Mr. Moro's governing capacity is also impaired by an abortion controversy. Christian Democratic leaders are divided over Vatican insistence that they obstruct a bill to legalize abortion in Italy. Many in Mr. Moro's party say they cannot risk bogging down Parliament over the abortion issue in the midst of an economic malaise.

For about 15 years, the Lazio region had been run by a center-left coalition of Socialists, Social Democrats and Christian Democrats. But the coalition collapsed two months ago over Socialist demands for a greater say for Communists.

The decision by former President Giuseppe Saragat's Social Democratic party to favor Communist ascent to power in Lazio was made after leftist factions gained control of the non-Marxist party in a national congress that ended Monday.

The new Lazio government will be formed in a few days, with most posts going to the Communists. Lazio is the 7th of the 20 regions in Italy to come under an all-left coalition. It gives the Communists and Socialists a solid power spread from the Alps south to the Adriatic and the Roman coast.

The coalition will command 30 out of 60 seats in the regional assembly and is guaranteed the backing of two independent members.

All major Italian cities except Rome have Communist-Socialist municipal governments. For Rome, it seems only a matter of time.

The Italian capital currently has a Socialist-Christian Democratic government. But municipal elections are due to be held before summer. In regional elections last June, the Communists accounted for the biggest voting bloc in Rome, with about 38 per cent.

Trudeau Wins Confidence Vote; Loses Minister

OTTAWA, March 17 (UPI).—The parliamentary opposition forced the resignation of Consumer Affairs Minister Andre Ouellet yesterday but failed in a bid to topple Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal government in a no-confidence vote.

The House of Commons voted 128 to 102 against a no-confidence motion submitted by New Democratic party leader Edward Broadbent.

The motion said the reason for the lack of confidence was related in part to Mr. Trudeau's failure "to set up an independent inquiry into alleged interference in the course of justice by Cabinet ministers."

Earlier in the day, some Liberals said they might vote against the government because they believed a previous resignation, that of Public Works Minister C.M. Drury, should have been accepted by Mr. Trudeau.

A number of MPs said they had changed their minds about voting against their own party when Mr. Ouellet announced his resignation and Mr. Trudeau accepted it.

Police, Students Hurt In Paris Street Clash

PARIS, March 17 (UPI).—Twenty-three policemen and numerous demonstrators were injured today after students protesting educational reforms clashed with riot police blocking their path along Boulevard Saint-Germain, police said.

The riot squads barricaded the boulevard as hundreds of students advanced carrying signs and chanting, "This is only the start, the struggle will continue." Police used tear gas and then moved against the students.

Senate Unit Backs $1 Billion Extra For Foreign Aid

WASHINGTON, March 17 (NYT).—A Senate Appropriations subcommittee has endorsed legislation that would provide $1 billion in additional foreign aid funds this year, including $550 million sought by Israel.

The action taken yesterday by the subcommittee is expected to pass the full Senate later this month.

Under the formula approved by the subcommittee, the $4.4 billion security assistance bill for fiscal 1976, ending June 30, would be prorated for the three-month period before the new fiscal year on Oct. 1.

This will amount to a 25 per cent aid supplement that was not sought by the Ford administration. Israel, already due to receive $2.2 billion for the current fiscal year, would be the largest single benefactor in the so-called "transitional quarter."

4. Your brother's jokes.
(A good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

Adopts a Socialist Creed

Basque Underground Turns to Left

By Jim Hoagland

BILBAO, Spain, March 17 (WP).—Organized with the help of British and U.S. intelligence during World War II and then dropped in favor of the regime of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, the Basque underground has turned sharply to the left in its campaign against the Madrid government.

Today, the more militant factions of the Basque resistance have international links with the Irish Republican Army and the Palestinian guerrillas rather than with Western espionage agencies.

They have adopted socialism as a political creed to replace the Catholic liberalism of the original Basque separatists who established a government-in-exile after their forces were defeated in the Spanish Civil War 40 years ago.

Gen. Franco's repression of Basque political and cultural rights helped foster this radicalization and fanned the flames of the centuries-old Basque nationalism that, in its most extreme forms, demands complete independence for the Basque homeland of northern Spain and southwestern France.

Death removed Gen. Franco from the scene in November, but the promises of gradual political reform made by his chosen successor, King Juan Carlos I, have done little to dampen the fires of resistance here.

Vow to Continue

Terror raids by Basque guerrillas operating mostly out of France have been the most spectacular part of that resistance. The guerrillas have assassinated three men they labeled as fascist agents since the first of the year and have vowed to continue.

"There has been no change as far as we are concerned," a self-assured young Basque revolutionary said in the safety of sanctuary across the border in France. "For us, the King is Franco II, not Juan Carlos I, and we will continue to struggle for freedom and socialism."

More significantly, Basque leaders feel that the move to the political left is not limited to the extremist guerrillas and other separatists who demand complete independence. These groups appear to form only a small minority.

Basque communities have traditionally been conservative, provincial and strongly tied to the Catholic Church. But an increasing number of young, politically minded Basques are voicing strong sentiments in favor of socialism and are critical of the West for its support of the Madrid government, according to Basque politicians, lawyers and students.

"The major political effort now is to find a way to blend the socialism that the industrial workers of the area insist on with Basque nationalism," a Basque community leader said in discussing the promises of the Madrid government to allow political parties and elections in the near future.

Workers' Issue

A lawyer here echoed this view: "Before the civil war, Basque nationalism was a middle-class phenomenon. Now it is an issue for the working class, even for the many non-Basque Spanish workers who have migrated to our factories. They realize how much better off they would be if we had local governments running our affairs."

Even the outlawed Spanish Communist party appears to have accepted this analysis. It has established a nominally independent Basque Communist party that pays at least lip service to Basque national rights.

Hundreds of thousands of Basques who do not appear to agree with the violent tactics of the revolutionaries demonstrated how diffuse and multifaceted the Basque resistance is by holding peaceful demonstrations earlier this month to protest the killing of five workers by police in industrial unrest in this region.

The local political parties that have been badly divided in the past suddenly cooperated in calling for the strikes. Individually, Basques are speaking out more openly against the government.

"The people feel that freedom is close now, and they will not be silenced," a Basque editor said. "The terror that Franco's very presence inspired is gone."

Beaten by Franco

The Basques are one of Europe's most ancient and mysterious peoples. Basque mountain warriors decimated the rear guard of Charlemagne's army at the battle of Roncesvalles in 778. Franco's nationalist army mastered the Basques in the civil war. Thousands of refugees were driven into southern France, where they eventually linked up with the Free French resistance and Western intelligence groups fighting the Nazis.

Full details of the cooperation between U.S. intelligence and the Basque resistance against Nazi Germany and Italy have never been disclosed, according to sources in the exile government who say that the Basques assumed that the Allied armies would help them remove Gen. Franco because of his association with Hitler and Mussolini.

"The Basques organized complete intelligence networks in Latin America in expatriate Basque communities there and in France during the war to feed the Americans," an important Basque exile leader said.

In return, direct aid was channeled to the Basque underground through the late Basque exile president, Jose Antonio Aguirre. The aid continued until the late 1950s, on a gradually declining scale, and was finally cut off when the United States decided it had to back fully the strongly anti-Communist Gen. Franco.

The most important new guerrilla group, known as Euskadi Ta Askatasuna (Basque Homeland and Freedom), or ETA, began to take form in 1953 around the original Basque underground network. Impatient with Mr. Aguirre's Basque Nationalist party, ETA formally split off in 1959 and launched armed action against the Franco government in 1961.

Leaders Arrested

Until last year, ETA was highly successful in linking its armed actions to political and social aims. It agreed to release kidnapped industrialists, for example, only after they met workers' demands as well as paying heavy ransoms to ETA. The group has concentrated on assassinating local policemen and mayors widely believed to be torturers or informers.

On Dec. 20, 1973, ETA guerrillas succeeded in killing Gen. Franco's unpopular premier, Adm. Carrero Blanco, by blowing up his car in a Madrid street.

Gen. Franco's security forces struck back last year and succeeded in arresting the top leaders and many militants of the largest ETA wing, the political-military branch. The smaller, more radical unit known as the military branch was left intact and continues to carry out raids, but on a far less spectacular scale.

Well informed Basque sources estimate that there are perhaps no more than 50 members of the ETA hit squads, and another 200 members supporting their efforts. Most live in southern France and surreptitiously cross the border to carry out missions.

ETA has not developed a clear political program and Basques sympathetic to the group admit that it does not appear to have deep support.

"ETA is useful as a kind of Robin Hood symbol, sticking arrows into the government," a lawyer said. "But its actions have also distressed many people who just want to get on with life and not face reprisals."

Radio Operator Shot

MADRID, March 17 (UPI).—A pair of unidentified gunmen wounded a merchant marine radio operator last night in apparent new political violence in the Basque country, police said today.

They said that Eloy Ruiz Cortadi, 28, was shot as he was walking in the Bilbao suburb of Portugalete. Police said the bullets used were the same type as were used Saturday night to kill a taxi driver near San Sebastian.

Radio Liberty Asks Spain to Renew Lease

MADRID, March 17 (UPI).—The U.S. government agency that oversees the operations of Radio Liberty has proposed that Spain grant a three-to-five-year extension of Radio Liberty's contract to broadcast in Russian from a transmitter near Barcelona.

Spanish Foreign Minister Jose de Areilza said his government would study the proposal and that negotiations on the subject would begin "in the very near future," U.S. officials said.

Concorde Runs To Washington Start May 24

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP).—British Airways and Air France said today that they will begin Concorde service to Washington from London and Paris May 24, making the return flights the following day.

The announcement came as the two airlines went into U.S. District Court here seeking an injunction that would permit the Concorde to operate at Kennedy Airport in New York as well.

Initially, British Airways will make a round-trip a week between London and Dulles while Air France will start three weekly flights, the announcement said.

All Spanish Ministers Likely To Stay, But 2 Aides Will Go

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, March 17 (NYT).—A series of informal meetings among ministers appeared today to have resolved for the moment an incipient political crisis in which the resignation of the Cabinet or some of its members had been reported imminent.

Officially inspired statements said there would be no resignations at the ministerial level although two deputy ministers of finance were due to be replaced. Premier Carlos Arias Navarro, who was believed to have offered his resignation to King Juan Carlos I Friday, will stay on, according to sources close to him. But, after the widespread labor disorders of the last few weeks, his government will try to move faster than it has in the field of reform.

Demands for the resignation of Mr. Arias were still being heard and the Ministry of Information censored a prominent weekly, Guadiana, for voicing it in an editorial entitled "A Burned-Out Government." Guadiana will appear instead with an editorial calling for the government's resignation after it was made clear by the ministry that Mr. Arias could not be attacked personally.

The original editorial described Mr. Arias as seeking to move toward the future without removing his feet from the past. According to the censored version, it is the government as a whole that is in this position.

The reform that appeared to be most urgent was that affecting trade union liberties. According to present plans, this will be an involved and lengthy process calling for changes within the state-controlled syndical organization that would take at least a year. But more than two months of strikes, which reached a dramatic climax in the Basque country two weeks ago, with deaths and injuries, have revealed a widespread disaffection among industrial workers for the organization. They consider it undemocratic and unrepresentative.

When workers elected their own representatives, management refused to deal with them, an attitude that prolonged the strikes to the point of exasperation and violence. Since then, officials and business groups have expressed alarm over the effects of the strikes on an already depressed economy. Labor tensions have eased momentarily but nobody is sure they will not start up again, for the underlying economic problems of inflation, stagnation and unemployment have still to be solved.

Bills in Parliament

Two political reforms linked with trade union liberties are now pending in parliament and it is unsure when and in what form they will emerge from that conservative body. Eleven days after being approved by the Cabinet, a bill that would give the green light to the formation of political parties finally reached parliament last night. Previously it had received legislation widening the right of assembly.

In both cases the bills give the government wide discretionary powers to determine who can meet, demonstrate and associate. The discretion is expected to be exercised principally against the Communist party and other leftist groups.

Cosgrave Praises U.S.-Irish Ties in Congress Speech

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—Prime Minister Liam Cosgrave of Ireland praised the strong ties of Irish-American friendship today, but asked Americans not to finance terrorists in Northern Ireland.

In an address to a joint session of Congress commemorating St. Patrick's Day and the U.S. Bicentennial, Mr. Cosgrave said friendship between Ireland and the United States "is a bond which goes back beyond the Declaration of Independence to the thousands of Irish from north and south of the the island who settled in America in the early and middle 18th century."

Earlier, Mr. Cosgrave was welcomed at the White House by President Ford.

Mr. Cosgrave, given a standing ovation when he entered the House of Representatives, said "it is a source of immense pride to us in Ireland that so many Irish men and women have helped to build and develop the United States."

He made an appeal to Americans not to give financial support to terrorists in Northern Ireland. "There are in this country some people who contribute in the most direct way possible to violence in Ireland, by sending guns and explosives," he said.

Experts Defuse A Third Bomb on London Subway

LONDON, March 17 (UPI).—Bomb disposal experts today defused a suspected IRA bomb found aboard a London subway train before the morning rush hour got under way.

It was the third bomb planted aboard a subway train in as many days.

Nine persons were injured in a blast at West Ham station in east London Monday and one man was slightly hurt when a second bomb exploded on an empty train at Wood Green station in north London. In both cases, the bombs exploded minutes before the trains would have been crowded with passengers.

The third device, weighing two pounds, was found in a subway car by cleaners at London Transport's Neasden Depot.

A police spokesman said there were "similarities" with the device that exploded at West Ham. Asked if the bomb was the work of the IRA, he replied: "It's the only conclusion we can come to."

Swiss Parliament Gets a Bill Making Tax Evasion a Crime

BERN, March 17 (UPI).—The Swiss government sent Parliament a bill today that would make tax evasion a crime.

"Theft is theft and tax fraud is the same," Finance Minister Andre Chevallaz told the lower house in submitting the bill.

The lower house has twice before rejected a similar proposal, in 1960 and 1969.

Under Swiss banking regulations, the government has to present solid evidence of criminal activity before it can obtain information on a person's bank account.

The two previous bills were rejected on the ground that making tax evasion a crime would enable the government to pry into a citizen's financial affairs without concrete proof of fraudulent activity.

The United States for years has been blocked by Swiss banking secrecy in its attempts to track down accounts believed to be held in Switzerland so that crime profits can be hidden.

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UPI

Kubin Carter

N.J. Court Gives Boxer New Trial

TRENTON, N.J., March 17 (AP).—The New Jersey Supreme Court ordered a new trial today for former middleweight boxer Rubin (Hurricane) Carter, ruling that his 1967 murder trial had been substantially prejudiced.

In a 7-0 ruling, the court said that the rights of Carter and co-defendant John Artis had been substantially prejudiced by the prosecution's failure to disclose promises of leniency to Arthur Bradley, a key prosecution witness who also faced criminal charges at the time.

The court said, "The withholding of material evidence favorable to a defendant is a denial of due process and the right to a fair trial irrespective of the good faith or bad faith of the prosecution."

In the opinion, written by Justice Mark Sullivan, said, "When the credibility of a state's witness may well be determinative of guilt or innocence, the jury is entitled to know, and the state has the obligation to disclose, material evidence affecting such credibility."

Carter and Artis were arrested in October, 1966, and charged with murdering three men at a Paterson bar in June of that year. The two were tried the following spring and convicted.

Carter was sentenced to three consecutive terms in prison. Until today's ruling, he could not have been released from prison on parole until 1994. But the court's order makes it possible for Carter to post bail immediately while awaiting retrial.

Passaic County prosecutor Burlington Ives Humphreys did not indicate when the second trial would begin.

Carter, who was defeated by Joey Giardello in a bout for the world middleweight championship in the 1960s, has written a book about his prison experiences, entitled "The 16th Round." His case gained wide attention after it was supported by such celebrities as boxer Muhammad Ali, actress Ellen Burstyn and singer Bob Dylan.

The Supreme Court ruling also dealt with the testimony of another key prosecution witness, Alfredo Bello who the court noted had also been offered leniency on pending criminal charges in return for testimony against Carter and Artis. The court said that the information about Bello should also have been revealed to the court and to the Carter-Artis defense team.

Bradley and Bello were charged with an attempted break-in at a warehouse near the murder scene. In interviews with a Paterson detective investigating the murder case, they provided what was characterized as eyewitness evidence for the prosecution's case against Carter and Artis.

The Supreme Court noted that Bradley and Bello were promised protection and Bello was led to believe he would not be prosecuted for stealing money from the victims immediately after the killings.

Anchovy Pinch in Peru

LIMA, March 17 (Reuters).—The Peruvian government today declared the anchovy industry in a state of emergency because of a three-day-old strike by 10,000 fishermen. Anchovies provide the raw material for fishmeal, one of Peru's main products.

Alleges Plea-Bargaining Attempt

Randolph Hearst Takes Stand To Defend Daughter at Trial

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 (NYT).—Randolph Hearst, who spent more than $2 million in an unsuccessful effort to ransom his daughter Patricia from a band of revolutionaries, took the witness stand yesterday to defend her in her bank robbery trial.

Mr. Hearst, youngest son of William Randolph Hearst, founder of a newspaper empire, said of his daughter: "She was a very bright girl. She is strong-willed, and is, I think, pretty independent."

Mr. Hearst, president of the San Francisco Examiner and chairman of the board of the Hearst Corp., said that he had seen no signs in her of the resentment or anger that was described Monday by a government psychiatric witness.

"She was fun to be with, as when we went to Mexico," he said.

Then Mr. Hearst gave his version of how Dr. Joel Fort, a government consultant, had made a proposal to him that a public trial be avoided.

Plea-Bargaining

He quoted Dr. Fort as saying, "A public trial would be bad for Patty," and suggested that Mr. Hearst examine the situation, which the witness said "was plainly plea-bargaining." Mr. Hearst said he called William Coblentz, a lawyer here, for advice and was told "nothing should be done at this time."

But Mr. Hearst, on cross-examination, said of Dr. Fort's remarks, "I wouldn't say he was trying to fix" the case.

Earlier, Patricia Tobin, the Hibernia Bank president's daughter, and Miss Hearst, on trial for robbing the bank, smiled as they saw each other across the courtroom as Miss Tobin appeared as a witness for the defense.

"We are very close friends," Miss Tobin testified. They met "in the summer after fourth grade" at the Burlingame Country Club, frequented by the wealthy families living in Hillsborough, the suburb where their families lived.

Miss Tobin was called by the defense to attempt to cast doubt on the apparent meaning of some damaging statements that Miss Hearst made in a tape-recorded visit in the San Mateo County Jail on Sept. 20, two days after Miss Hearst was arrested.

Strong Attack

But before the trial produced this meeting between the two young women, Miss Hearst's defense moved to a strong attack on the credibility of Dr. Fort.

Dr. Fort testified last week that, in his opinion, Miss Hearst had been a willing participant in the Hibernia Bank robbery on April 15, 1974.

In a succession of witnesses that included a private detective from Los Angeles, a lawyer from Miami and a psychiatrist from San Francisco, the following accusations were made against Dr. Fort:

- That he had provided drugs for Lenny Bruce, the late comedian, who was a convicted drug user.
- That his reputation for truth and veracity among members of the medical profession here was bad.
- That Dr. Fort had not told the exact truth about why he was not a member of the American Psychiatric Association. He said that he had quit in protest, but the defense produced records showing that he had been dropped for not paying his dues.

Bruce Connection

The material about Dr. Fort's relationship with Lenny Bruce was presented through Seymour Wayne, a Los Angeles private detective, and Richard Essen, a Florida lawyer. But it appeared that both witnesses came to the defense's attention through Charles Ashman, now a television station employee in Los Angeles who was a defense lawyer for Bruce in the early 1960s.

Mr. Wayne said that he was hired by Bruce in 1963 to investigate jurors who had convicted the comedian on narcotics charges. He said he had found Bruce's home in Los Angeles cluttered with medicines, pills and hypodermic needles.

"Mr. Bruce was upset that I was looking at them [the drugs]," Mr. Wayne said. "He was concerned I might quit and said he had prescriptions for the drugs. He wanted me to see that they were legitimate, and one was from Dr. Joel Fort."

Mr. Ashman put him in touch with F. Lee Bailey, Miss Hearst's defense lawyer, Mr. Wayne said.

Relied on Fort

Mr. Essen said that Bruce had told him that he had relied on Dr. Fort for prescriptions. He quoted Bruce as having said: "It's a pity you can't get a prescription for heroin because he was sure he could get one from Joel Fort, a hell of a guy, who he hoped never would get in any trouble."

In his testimony, Dr. Fort said he had never prescribed drugs for Bruce.

The most serious damage to Dr. Fort's testimony may have come from Dr. James Stubblebine, a psychiatrist here, who said that nine years ago Dr. Fort was fired from the San Francisco Health Department. Dr. Stubblebine testified that Dr. Fort's reputation for truth and veracity among the professional community is that "he is untrustworthy and not to be believed."



Associated Press.

Susan Murphy, left, and Sandra Good after conviction.

2 Manson Cultists Convicted Of Pollution Death Threats

SACRAMENTO, March 17 (AP).—Sandra Good, saying she regrets she did not actually "kill somebody," was convicted yesterday of threatening to slay business and government leaders she accused of polluting the earth.

The 31-year-old follower of Charles Manson, the convicted killer, and a friend, former nurse Susan Murphy, 33, were found guilty by a jury that deliberated less than two hours.

Good was one of the last members of Manson's original "family" still outside prison. Convicted on five counts, she faces a 25-year jail term when she returns to court for sentencing April 13.

The two women were charged with conspiring to mail letters threatening the lives of persons they accused of pollution. A friend said he was asked to mail 17 of the letters but turned them over to the FBI.

Good, who claimed the letters were not threats but warnings, was also charged with making threats in telephone interviews with three radio stations and a newspaper.

A few hours before the verdict was returned, Good, who acted as her own attorney, made a closing statement in which she set fire to a $100 bill and told the jury, "This is your truth, trust and faith." She also said she wanted to go to prison.

Garbed in a blue, nun-like habit, she took the verdict quietly, rising only to ask District Court Judge Thomas MacBride if she could waive a probation report and be sentenced immediately. He refused.

Murphy, wearing a similar hooded outfit in black, then rejected the judge's offer to remain free until sentencing, choosing instead to go to jail. She could be sentenced to five years in prison on her conviction on one count.

Both women are friends of Lynette (Squeaky) Fromme, a Manson disciple who is serving a life sentence for trying to kill President Ford in a park near the California Capitol here Sept. 5.

2 Pentagon Officials Rebuked Over Contractor's Hospitality

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—Two top Pentagon officials were rebuked last night by Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld for accepting hospitality from a major defense contractor, although some advisers to Mr. Rumsfeld had reportedly urged that one official be fired as a warning to others.

Malcolm Currie, the Pentagon's research chief, was given a "severe reprimand" and ordered to forfeit four weeks' salary because he and his daughter spent last Labor Day weekend at a Bahamas residence leased by Rockwell International Corp. and flew in the company's plane.

Navy Secretary William Middendorf received a letter of admonition, a less harsh rebuke, for going goose shooting 14 months ago at a Chesapeake Bay lodge owned by Rockwell, the 10th biggest defense contractor and builder of the B-1 bomber.

The Pentagon said that Mr. Middendorf did not find out until two weeks ago that the lodge had any connection with Rockwell.

Mr. Rumsfeld told Mr. Currie and Mr. Middendorf in separate letters, "I understand that there is no evidence of any improper influence" on them as a result of Rockwell's hospitality. However, the defense secretary said that both officials had overstepped the Defense Department's standards of conduct and warned them against similar actions in the future.

In separate statements, Mr. Currie acknowledged "bad judgment," and Mr. Middendorf said he regretted "that my failure to more fully investigate an invitation resulted in the appearance of an impropriety."

Mr. Rumsfeld could have fired them, as some of his advisers reportedly urged him to do in the case of Mr. Currie, to make him an example for other Defense Department civilian and military officials. But Mr. Rumsfeld chose to administer the rebuke, even though he said at a news conference on Feb. 6 that "I will land all over individuals who step outside the line."

There were some reports that influential members of Congress had urged Mr. Rumsfeld not to fire Mr. Currie. Asked whether consideration was given during a long conference to firing the research chief, Pentagon spokesman William Greener said, "All alternatives were considered."

In addition to the reprimand and the forfeiture of pay, Mr. Currie has been ordered to reimburse Rockwell for the expenses for himself and his daughter at Bimini and on flights to and from the island.

Mr. Currie, 49, has been the Pentagon's research chief for nearly three years, supervising programs totaling about $10 billion a year.

Fund Raiser

Mr. Middendorf, 51, has been Navy secretary for nearly two years. He was a fund raiser in former President Richard Nixon's election campaigns and is a former Wall Street investment specialist.

In a memorandum, Pentagon general counsel Richard Wiley said that Mr. Currie, his 13-year-old daughter and a friend who was not named traveled to Bimini from Miami at the invitation of Robert Anderson, Rockwell's president, and Mrs. Anderson. Mr. Wiley said that Mr. Currie's "friend was a friend of many years standing of Mrs. Robert Anderson."

According to Mr. Wiley, Mr. Currie said there was never any discussion of "business of either this department or Rockwell."

Mr. Wiley said Mr. Middendorf went to the Wye Island hunting lodge, then leased by Rockwell, on an invitation extended in the name of the Iranian ambassador, Ardeshir Zahedi, and the Iranian naval attaché. Mr. Wiley said that Mr. Middendorf had had "substantial previous business and social contact" with both of the Iranians and had entertained them socially.

Goldwater Demurs

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., suggested yesterday that "moral anguish" over the acceptance by government officials of hospitality by business interests may be getting out of hand.

"Maybe we have gone too far in this ridiculous attitude that anyone who even shakes hands with or takes a drink with a person in business had sold his soul down the river," Sen. Goldwater said in a Senate speech.

"The subject of conflict of interest continues to be with us and we listen to the moral anguish of our colleagues as they demand the dismissal of people in government who have dared to accept the hospitality of anything from a handshake at a dinner to a goose hunt from some people in business."

Ford Scores 3-2 Victory

(Continued from Page 1)

sage to a Republican dinner in his home city of Grand Rapids, Mich., called the Illinois vote a "great victory and another real clincher in our effort to win the nomination and to go to victory on Nov. 2, 1976. We're going to keep our unbroken string of victories."

The next primary is Tuesday in North Carolina.

But the Ford camp is sending signals to the Reagan camp: Abandon the hopeless challenge and join in support of the President's candidacy.

Rogers Morton, the President's political adviser, said last night that he is getting "old friends in the Congress" to urge Mr. Reagan to get out of the race. "I've received no response back yet and I wouldn't expect any this soon," he told reporters. "But I think he's going to do what's in the best interest of the party—throw in his lot with the President and begin to unite the Republican party."

But in a statement issued from his home near Los Angeles, the former California governor said: "We have met our goal in Illinois with something over 40 per cent of the vote. I have never been under any illusions that our grass-roots campaign could successfully buck the Illinois Republican organization and the promises being issued so bountifully by the White House."

Mr. Reagan maintained that his strength in nonprimary states and the prospects of better support in the South and West made him "confident we will go to the national convention in August with at least a 50-50 chance of winning nomination."

The director of his national campaign, John Sears, said, meanwhile, that Texas is now Mr. Reagan's lone chance for reviving his effort. "He'll survive until Texas," Mr. Sears said in a telephone interview, "but if he doesn't win there, he's out."

Carter Wins Illinois Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

talk about him in North Carolina."

Mr. Harris had previously announced that Illinois would be his last primary until Pennsylvania, on April 27. But he will enter that contest only if he can raise $200,000, which may be difficult.

Governor Is Defeated

CHICAGO, March 17 (UPI).—Illinois Secretary of State Michael Howlett defeated Gov. Walker in the Democratic primary yesterday on the strength of a big Chicago majority brought out by Mayor Daley.

Mayor Daley turned out a nearly 2-1 vote in the heavily populated Cook County area to give Mr. Howlett the victory and avenge a primary triumph by Gov. Walker four years ago.

Sen. Church's Candidacy

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, is scheduled to announce his presidential candidacy tomorrow at the tiny town of Idaho City in what he acknowledges to be a late-starting, high-risk bid for the Democratic nomination.

It is a bid based on the hope that the early runners will have spent themselves financially, allowing him to make a strong showing in the later primaries, particularly in California on June 8, and to arrive at the nominating convention with a sizable bloc of delegates.

Report in U.K. Backs Newspaper Subsidies

LONDON, March 17 (UPI).—Britain's newspapers should receive £55 million ($105 million) in low-interest loans to help finance technological change in the industry, the Royal Commission on the Press said in its interim report published today.

The loans are needed to help the transition to labor-saving, computerized newspaper production, which could result in 7,000 layoffs in Fleet Street.

News Analysis

Economic Optimism Helped Ford in Illinois

By R.W. Apple Jr.

CHICAGO, March 17 (NYT).—President Ford's victory over Ronald Reagan in the Illinois primary yesterday was built on three main foundations: his success in pre-empting issues, the belief among Republicans that he is both honest and electable and indications of an improving economy.

The scope of Mr. Ford's triumph, based on a New York Times-CBS News poll of 1,060 voters who had cast their ballots, was far more impressive than in his narrow New Hampshire and Florida victories. He has now taken five straight tests. The other two were in Vermont and Massachusetts.

If Mr. Reagan stays in the race, which most Republicans considered pointless in view of the results in Illinois and elsewhere, he will probably do better in North Carolina next week, although he trails there.

If the Californian had hoped that conflict-of-interest charges leveled last week against the President's campaign chairman, Howard Callaway, would help him here, he was disappointed. The Times-CBS poll indicated that the Callaway issue had made no difference to voters of this populous state, often called an "American microcosm."

Economy Issue

Clearly, the economy was the issue that cut most deeply. About half the Republicans thought the economy was getting better; no fewer than three-quarters of those who thought so chose the President. Only about one Republican in six thought it was getting worse, and though Mr. Reagan carried those with that view, they were too few to help.

On the Democratic side, Jimmy Carter won his long-sought victory in a Northern industrial state. But he won it under circumstances that foretold little about his prospects in those industrial states—such as New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan—where he will be tested by his main rivals, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz.

Neither Sen. Jackson nor Rep. Udall was entered in Illinois. It was unclear, moreover, whether Mr. Carter's dominance in the preferential contest would translate itself into dominance of the delegate contests.

Tabulation of delegate returns was slow, but it seemed likely that many of Illinois's 169 votes at the Democratic National Convention would be controlled by Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago and Sen. Adlai Stevenson. Neither is pro-Carter, Mayor Daley preferring Sen. Jackson, and Sen. Stevenson favoring Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine.

Still, Mr. Carter, a former governor of Georgia, approached a majority of the preferential vote, no mean accomplishment. He also defeated Gov. George Wallace of Alabama for the second straight week, demonstrating in the process Gov. Wallace's inability, in competition with Mr. Carter, to attract more than a hard core of supporters.

Physical Paralysis

As in Florida a week ago, a Times-CBS news survey of voters leaving their polling places showed that Gov. Wallace's physical paralysis worried 4 of 10 Democrats.

Even among those who thought his health good and those who expressed anti-black and anti-welfare emotions, and even in the precincts where Gov. Wallace had run strongly as an independent presidential candidate in the 1968 election, Gov. Wallace could win only a third of the vote.

Unless he can find a new formula, the Illinois returns seem to indicate that Gov. Wallace is unlikely to repeat his 1972 triumph in Northern states such as Michigan.

Mr. Carter's greatest strength came in north and northwestern Illinois—a prosperous farming area studded with such politically moderate cities as Rockford, Moline and Galesburg, where he was apparently helped by his own farm background. But he more than held his own in Cook County, which includes Chicago and most of its suburbs.

Financial Help

The greatest benefit to Mr. Carter from his strong showing in this state may be increased financial contributions. In New York and Wisconsin, both of which vote on April 6, Mr. Carter's early efforts have been hindered by a lack of funds.

In the four-man field in Illinois, Former Sen. Fred Harris of Oklahoma and Sargent Shriver were the other competitors. Mr. Carter stood in the center. He was so perceived by the voters, drawing equally from liberals and conservatives and from people on both sides of most issues.

By contrast, Mr. Carter drew more heavily from conservatives in New Hampshire, where he stood to the right of other candidates, and more heavily from liberals in Florida, where he stood to the left of his principal adversaries. His main points of appeal, according to the Times-CBS poll, were his perceived electability and his availability as an alternative to those who felt they could not vote for Gov. Wallace because they were unsure of his health.

Backing for Humphrey

About 40 per cent of those who voted for all the Democratic candidates except Gov. Wallace said they would have voted for Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota had his name been listed on the preferential ballot. Had he campaigned here, the figure might have been even larger.

Such findings, combined with the entry of substantial numbers of favorite-son candidates in holding operations, are sure to keep alive speculation about a possible convention deadlock and a resultant draft of Sen. Humphrey.

Mr. Carter, trying for a first-ballot or second-ballot nomination, inevitably suffers from Sen. Humphrey's continuing shadow candidacy.

There was a further indication that the Georgian's support in Illinois was soft. Fully a third of those who voted for him said they would have preferred if possible to cast their ballots for his centrist rival, Sen. Jackson.

Once again, Mr. Carter scored strongly among blacks, with whom he had achieved a rapport surprising to some white Northerners.

SALT Negotiators Meet

GENEVA, March 17 (Reuters).—Soviet and U.S. negotiators met today for the 149th session of the Strategic Arms Limitation talks.

Correction

Our advertisement which appeared in this newspaper on Wednesday, March 10, contained an incorrect telephone number for our offices in London. We sincerely regret any inconvenience this may have caused.

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Associated Press.

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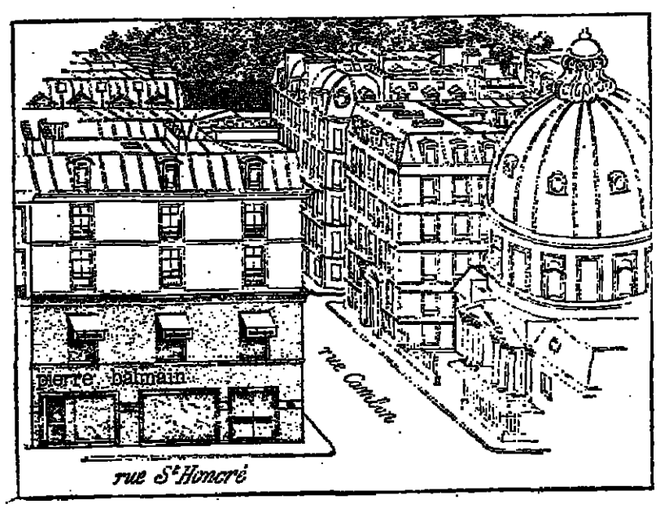
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Thursday, March 18, 1976 *

Exit, Harold Wilson

In announcing his intention to step down as Britain's Prime Minister and Labor party leader, Harold Wilson described the achievements of his four governments and projected Britain's economic outlook in inevitably hyperbolic terms.

He cited valid indications that Britain's long-ailing economy is beginning at last to turn slowly upwards; but he omitted the fact that he is the prime minister who had to preside over an unprecedented decline of the British pound—to an astonishing low of $1.92 only last week.

He claimed for his administrations the achievement of "a higher level of social justice and equality than our people has ever known"; but he neglected to say that many of those gains had been eroded by one of the worst inflation rates in Europe.

* * *

Wilson says the government's counterinflation policies—which necessitated scrapping much of Labor's social and economic program—"have been accepted by the great majority of the nation"; but he fails to add that the government's plan to slash public spending by $3.4 billion in four years was defeated only last week in the House of Commons—with the help of a diehard left-wing faction of his own party.

In his tendency to pass off appearance as substance and in his fascination for precedents, records and figures, Wilson's style is reminiscent of that of Richard M. Nixon. Thus, his announcement points out not only that he has been prime minister longer than any peacetime predecessor in this century, but that he answered more than 12,000 questions in Commons, addressed an average of 100 political meetings a year and read an average of 500 official documents per weekend.

Wilson's administrations have by no means been devoid of accomplishments; and he deserves much of the credit for leading the Labor party back to power in 1964 after 13 years in the wilderness and again into office in 1974 against heavy odds. Indeed, if his Cabinet was not "the most experienced and talented team in this century," as he claims, it has been, minister for minister, superior to the Conservative government it replaced two years ago.

A good deal of Wilson's comportment, in office and out, can be explained by his obsession at all cost to hold together the disparate elements that make up the Labor party. That overriding objective, arising from the deep wounds inflicted on the party by J. Ramsay MacDonald's venture into coalition government in the 1930s, goes far to explain Wilson's backing and filling on issues, his passion for balance in his appointments, and his unwillingness to have a definitive showdown with Labor's unruly left wing.

* * *

At substantial cost to his reputation and his record, Wilson has been able to keep government and party together during trying times and to outmaneuver both his Tory opposition and his own left wing when it was necessary. He solidified Britain's membership of the European Community over left-wing opposition by resorting to an unprecedented national referendum on the issue which many still believe was incompatible with the parliamentary system.

He kept Britain firmly inside the NATO alliance despite left-wing sniping and the economic necessity for severe defense budget cuts; he maintained an influential British role in a rapidly changing commonwealth of nations, and he preserved a relationship with the United States which remains special, despite all the attempts to downgrade it.

Whoever is elected by the Labor members of Parliament to take over the reins of government and party from Harold Wilson—be his name Healey, Callaghan or Jenkins—is likely soon to discover that these were considerable achievements after all.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Sadat's Latest Gamble

President Sadat's call for abrogation of the 1971 Soviet-Egyptian "treaty of friendship and cooperation"—a treaty he had negotiated—all but erases a Soviet power position once thought to be a permanent fixture of the Mideast geopolitical scene. It is no less significant a turn for having been anticipated by many earlier Egyptian complaints about excessive Soviet demands on Cairo's policy and pride. Mr. Sadat complained anew on Sunday, for instance, that Moscow had withheld military spare parts, criticized his "open door" to Western investments, and demanded prompt repayment of old debts. Americans might have told the Kremlin how difficult it is for a great power to run a smooth relationship with a nationalistic client. All the same, it is good to see Moscow in Cairo's disfavor. The spectacle provides some basis for a limited restoration of Western self-confidence. And it materially diminishes the prospects of Egyptian participation in a new Arab-Israeli war.

* * *

Can Mr. Sadat hold Egypt to his chosen U.S.-oriented course? Some other Egyptians feel that he risks too much by turning to Israel's leading patron, leader of the capitalist system to boot, for crucial help in regaining war-lost territory and in modernizing his impoverished country. The anti-Communist oil duchies of the Persian Gulf presumably urged Mr. Sadat to take this latest step, and perhaps helped make it financially attractive to him. But he will still have to "produce" in both territorial and economic terms.

He must "produce," too, in arms, since he can expect little further help from Moscow in keeping his Soviet-supplied armed forces politically content and militarily ready. Here the U.S. attitude will be decisive, for Mr. Sadat hopes to start acquiring U.S.-made military equipment—six C-130 transports, first of all—to replace the flow cut off by Moscow. It now seems that he will get the C-130s, though it will be by a maneuver which makes the U.S. Congress look somewhat foolish. The administration, trying to play it above-board and confer extra status on the deal, had suggested that the transaction be made in an official government channel subject to congressional approval. But the Congress, unwilling to stand up for arms for Egypt in an election year, asked that the sale be routed through an unsupervised commercial channel. Those who indicated this detour are among the very legislators sponsoring a pending bill requiring commercial sales to be screened on Capitol Hill

The Israelis are torn between a desire to wean Cairo from Moscow and a fear that a weaned Cairo will weaken Israel's hold on U.S. strategic patronage. They have apparently persuaded the administration to sell only the six planes this year. Whether Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin could survive a fully opened arms pipeline is apparently problematical. But a military-supply relationship is necessarily a long-term one. Mr. Sadat's claims on U.S. understanding are fair and sure to persist.

* * *

The key question about Cairo's turn from Moscow, however, is whether it will facilitate movement toward an Arab-Israeli, or at least an Egyptian-Israeli, settlement. We note that even as Mr. Sadat reiterated on Sunday that "the United States holds 99 per cent of the cards," U.S. diplomats were undertaking exploration of Arab interest in the new Israeli formula suggesting negotiation of an "end to the state of war" in the Mideast. Something of uncertain meaning and promise, this formula represents an Israeli retreat under U.S. pressure from previous insistence that further territory would only be yielded for a state of full-pledged peace. Military supplies apart, the United States now provides major amounts of economic aid to Israel and Egypt. This gives Washington a certain diplomatic leverage on both countries. Hard as it is for a great power to wield such leverage effectively over an extended period—the Soviet rise and fall in Egypt demonstrates that truth once again—the effort must be made.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Floating the Franc

When the franc is forced to float, it is a defeat for the French President, for the supporters of a European Community progressing toward economic and monetary union and for those who would build an economic order. The main loser is Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. . . . A revenue policy implying strict control of salary increases should have been adopted. Fearing he would not have a consensus, he did not dare force the French to accept their responsibilities. . . . There is no winner among the Western industrial nations. Not even the United States, which remained above the monetary agitation, although that country did increase its prestige with Arab oil nations which consider the United States to be the last country in which investments are protected. But, in a period of pre-election paralysis, the United States needs a strong European Community which takes the initiative and supplies the North-South dialogue with vitality.

—*From Le Figaro (Paris).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

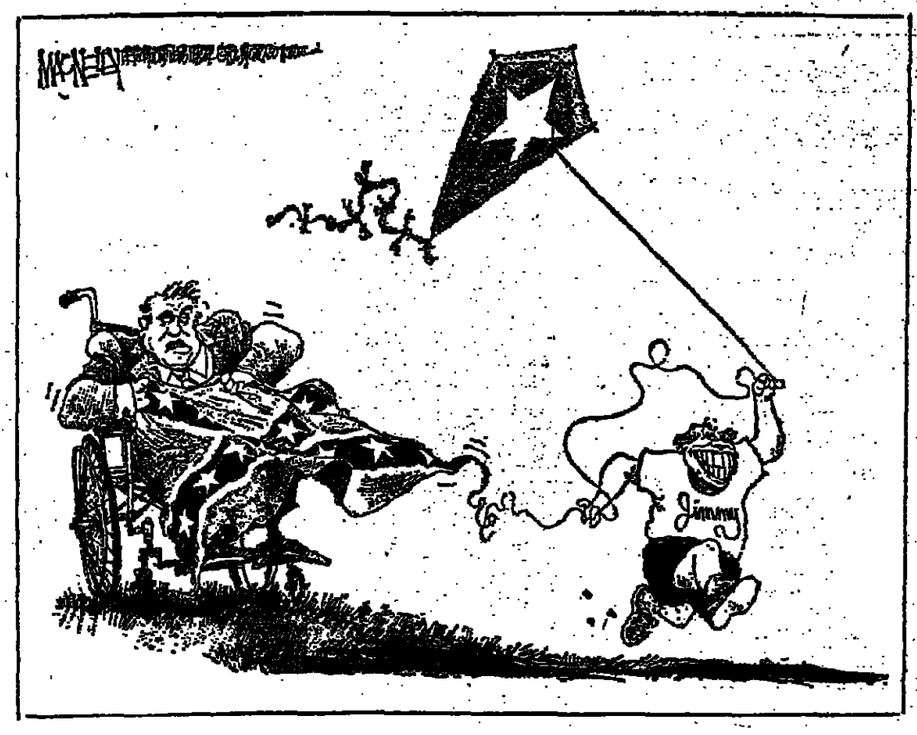
March 18, 1901

PRETORIA.—The prospects of peace are still considered hopeful and the war between Great Britain and the South African Boers may soon be at an end. The Boer leaders' decision is now awaited and even if it should not lead to any immediate result the ice has now been broken and both sides are actively talking about peace. Both sides seem to be tired of the war.

Fifty Years Ago

March 18, 1926

WASHINGTON.—Astonishment, regret and a desire to blame somebody without exactly knowing who, are some of the feelings expressed here by prominent politicians after it became known that Brazil had blocked Germany's admission into the League of Nations. While some say it is a serious blow for Germany, others claim it is a serious blow for the League of Nations itself.



If Communists Won in France...

By James Goldsborough

PARIS.—What would happen if Henry Kissinger's fears came true and the Communist party in France or Italy was voted into power? For argument, assume it is France, and that the Communists and their Socialist allies win a majority in the next legislative elections.

There would be an immediate constitutional crisis, for the Fifth Republic Constitution makes no provision for a president and National Assembly of opposing tendencies. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would have four options, calling new elections, resigning and holding a new presidential election, naming his own government, which would surely be refused by the Assembly, and calling on Socialist leader François Mitterrand to form a leftist government.

Believing in the will of the people, Giscard d'Estaing names Mitterrand prime minister, who in turn appoints Communist leader Georges Marchais labor minister. The government is composed of 11 Socialists, six Communists, five Gaullists and three non-political technocrats, including two women.

There are immediate problems to face. The franc, under attack since the pre-election polls, has collapsed. The Bank of France ceases to support it and it floats downward as industry, investors and hoarders fight to get their money out of the country.

First Moves

The government is not idle. Its first act is to adopt price and exchange controls. The interior minister, meanwhile, meets with prefects and police leaders to calm them and convince them that, while the laws will be enforced, they will be the left's laws that are enforced.

Special border brigades are set up to prevent the flight of capital. Ordinances are enacted providing penalties for profiteering, black marketing, speculation, price increases and capital export.

By this time, Giscard d'Estaing has gone on national television, with Mitterrand at his side, to announce a program of "change with continuity." He appeals for calm and proclaims that the age-old division of France into right and left, workers and bourgeoisie, has ended. France is united, announces the President.

Mr. Marchais also is appearing frequently on television to make up for past absences. He urges a "union of all democrats," warning, however, that socialist gains are irreversible and that the worst enemy of the revolution—even a peaceful one—is reaction. Any counter-revolutionary actions by business, monopoly, military or bourgeois interests will be suppressed. Anti-government demonstrations are declared illegal.

The behavior of labor is exemplary, except for some maneuvering by the CGT, the Communist-led union, to move into the non-Communist labor territory on the grounds that labor owes its past weakness to its divisions. There are no strikes, however. Mr. Marchais points out that, with government and industry being taken over by the people, they would be strikes against themselves.

Fight in the Press

A rather ugly labor dispute breaks out in the press, between l'Unité, the Socialist paper, and l'Humanité, the Communist paper. L'Unité has called for early organization of workers' cells, the first step toward factory control by the workers. The Communists vigorously denounce such decentralization, calling instead for early plant votes for shop control, with minority unions being abolished.

The government has been meeting daily in crisis atmosphere to debate the application of the left's common program for government. Mr. Marchais reminds that the program calls for nationalization of all heavy industry, including auto, steel, oil, chemical, electronics, pharmaceutical, aeronautical, mining, transportation and textile industries. Prime Minister Mitterrand, however, is unusually reticent, having noted that nationalized industry in other European countries has not been doing well. There is a first public sign of Socialist-Communist tension.

A compromise is finally reached after several all-night sessions. The government will take only minority control in the beginning in the automobile and steel sectors. A 15-billion-franc loan will be floated to finance the nationalizations.

In Brussels, meanwhile, Gaston Defferre, the Socialist foreign minister, has been meeting nonstop with France's partners and allies to explain government policy. There will be no changes regarding NATO, at least not for the present, he announces. The U.S. ambassador to NATO asks whether it is appropriate to have Communists in the government of a member of an anti-Communist alliance and is told that Portugal created the precedent. The U.S. envoy replies that France is not Portugal, and there is general agreement.

New Situation

The West German foreign minister inquires, rhetorically it appears, on the future of French troops in West Germany, which are there under bilateral accord since De Gaulle withdrew from the integrated NATO command in 1966. Mr. Defferre asks his colleague why Bonn should suddenly raise that question. The West German replies that a new situation has developed.

Mr. Defferre's worst problems, however, are encountered across town at Common Market headquarters, for there has been stiff Communist pressure in Paris to block the imminent elections to the European Parliament, which have been two years in preparation. Mr. Defferre is embarrassed, for the Socialists are strong supporters of the elections, only have found that the Gaullists, Communists and two technocrats in the cabinet have combined to oppose the vote. He is unable to state the definitive French position.

France's European Community partners express their concern over the fall in the franc, border controls, farm price support measures, the nationalizations and the generally worsening economic situation. There are questions about the French withdrawal of support for a long-term loan to Spain. The West German minister wonders about France's worsening economic indicators, particularly for industrial production, investment, monetary reserves and balance of payments.

EEC Commission President Christopher Soames points out that in the current round of trade negotiations the United States has raised the question of compensation for several nationalized companies, particularly Honeywell-Bull and IBM-France.

The worst happens back in Paris. Michel Rocard, the Socialist finance minister, has used a press conference to accuse the United States, through manipulation of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, of "the same tactics they used in Chile." Mr. Rocard's accusations, immediately denied in Washington, are backed up by figures showing that IMF swap loan credits are being denied to France. More seriously, Mr. Rocard, who has personally supervised the common program's nationalizations of private banks, charges that commercial bank credit to France has dried up. Except for its gold, France is out of reserves, he reports.

With the situation rapidly deteriorating, Mr. Mitterrand, with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's approval, announces on television that the government has revised its program of nationalizations. The government will take over only Dassault and the Compagnie Française des Pétroles. This about-face is too much for the Communists, who call for a general strike. Mr. Marchais warns the police not to interfere.

Meanwhile, another government crisis has broken out in Italy, where the Socialists have walked out of their coalition with the Christian Democrats. Communist party leader Enrico Berlinguer calls for national elections, and points out that, unlike in France, the Italian party does not believe in nationalizations. It will be different in Italy, he tells the people.

Letters

Primary Concern

One of the most interesting features of Jimmy Carter's rise to serious contention for the Democratic nomination is that—despite claims from the left that he is on the right and by Wallaceites that he is on the left—he gains support without conveying a clear image of his position domestically or abroad.

Sen. Jackson is properly known as a hard-liner abroad and Udall is clearly the heir of Sen. McGovern. But Carter seems to sense, and the public to respond to, the idea that the old patterns no longer fit these swiftly changing, complex and unprecedented times. What is evident, indeed, is that new perspectives need to be injected into U.S. political leadership and the fact that Carter is not espousing over-simplified catchword solutions like a missile or arms gap, or promising full employment overnight is a hopeful augury.

Carter's competitors, Wallace, Bayh, Shriver and Harris, have now illustrated the Peter Principle that men rise to the level of their own incompetence. It might just be the case that succeeding primaries will add Sen. Jackson and Udall to the list.

Maybe the primary system is not as inadequate as some critics suggest.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.
Paris.

Militant Policy Revived

Castro and Caribbean

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Fidel Castro's Cuban government, according to high officials of the Ford administration, has entered into an agreement to train the police forces of Jamaica, and is also increasing its political contacts with the black revolutionary elements elsewhere in the Caribbean basin.

These new developments, coming on top of Cuba's effective military intervention in the Angolan civil war, are finally forcing a re-examination of U.S. policy in this hemisphere and toward Cuba in particular.

The revival and expansion of Cuba's militant policy has surprised officials here. After the death of Che Guevara in 1967, Castro's efforts to export his brand of Communism declined, and when he released a few U.S. prisoners and helped end the skyjacking of U.S. planes, Secretary of State Kissinger began thinking about the normalization of U.S.-Cuban relations.

To encourage this, President Ford relaxed the U.S. economic blockage of Cuba by allowing the foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies to sell automobiles, trucks, spare parts and other essential commodities to Havana.

Despite Castro's efforts to finance the small Communist movement in Puerto Rico, the Ford administration sent a private communication to Castro last autumn offering to meet privately with high Cuban officials at the United Nations headquarters in New York to discuss the possibilities of reconciliation.

That communication was never answered, and Castro has apparently decided that "normalization" of his relations with Washington, including free trade and travel to and from the United States, was a genuine threat to his closed society. This seemed a minor matter to Washington, but a militant Castro policy in Africa, and especially Latin America, is something quite different.

With the rise of independent black states in Africa, racial tensions have increased in the Caribbean, and in countries like Colombia in South America, where the majority of the blacks live in the coastal areas and the white minority live in the cooler uplands, there is considerable racial and political tension.

Latin American officials raised this problem recently with Kissinger during his trip to South America. They did not claim that Castro was "fomenting" revolution, but suggested that he might intervene directly or indirectly if any black majority sought to seize power by force of arms.

This was what produced Ford's warning that the United States would not tolerate any attempt by Castro to send troops into any Latin American nation, as he had into Angola. The estimate here is that the other Latin American nations would also oppose any Cuban military intervention in the hemisphere.

It is understood that Prime Minister Trudeau of Canada, who has been more sympathetic to Castro than the United States, took advantage of his recent Cuban visit to criticise Cuba's intervention in Angola and warned Castro against exporting his revolution in this hemisphere.

Assistant Secretary of State William Rogers, who went to Latin America with Kissinger, has recently been in Ottawa discussing the new turn in Cuban policy with Ivan Head, who had returned from Havana with Trudeau.

Castro, who has just turned 50, seems determined, however, to play a leading role in what he regards as the continuing struggle of blacks in both Africa and Latin America for political power. There have been reports that some of his Cuban troops have moved on from Angola to Mozambique, but this is not yet confirmed at the State Department.

Nor is there evidence of any serious gunrunning from Cuba to trouble spots in the Caribbean or Central or South America, but the reports of training Jamaican police in Cuba disturb officials here, and are forcing a more careful watch in all areas of racial tension.

Dealing with Castro in this hemisphere would be much easier than handling his troops in Africa. The Latin American governments would join with the United States in opposing Cuban military intervention in the Western Hemisphere, but the black African nations are hostile to Rhodesia and South Africa, where the white minority governs the black majorities.

Also, while Kissinger fears that the success of Cuban troops in Angola might encourage the Soviet Union to intervene directly in South Africa, the Congress has shown by its Angolan policy that it is opposed to U.S. intervention in sub-Saharan Africa.

Maybe the only positive thing that has come out of the latest Cuban adventure is that it has startled Washington into paying more attention to the tensions and danger spots in the Americas.

While the Soviet Union has been consolidating its power in Eastern Europe and China has been reviving its sphere of interest in Southeast Asia, the United States has been less vigilant in protecting its vital interest in its own hemisphere over the last generation. Castro, however, may finally be waking us up.

'Pluralism' a Dirty Word to Kremlin

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—An incident which occurred during the recent Communist party congress in Moscow shows how much the Kremlin is afraid of a single word.

When the Italian Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer used the word "pluralism," a murmur spread through the hall to signify his hosts' objection to the term, as the Italian delegation reported later. "Pluralism" is a dirty word in the Soviet political lexicon. Moscow regards it as a capitalist device designed to induce the Soviet Union to allow the existence of more than one party—and thus to destroy the Soviet system.

But the Kremlin was under an obligation to carry the full text of Berlinguer's speech in the Soviet press. The Italian delegation went through it with a fine-tooth comb before approving the Soviet translation. But the word had disappeared.

The Russians had substituted for it the term "multiformity," which does not carry the explosive political connotations of "pluralism." They explained to the Italian delegation that in Russian "pluralism" was used as a philosophical term, and would therefore confuse the readers.

The Italians accepted the change. Yet their Soviet experts know well enough that "pluralism" has been used repeatedly in the Soviet press as a political term. The incident therefore tells us something about the Italian as well as the Soviet Communist leaders. As Berlinguer said recently, there were those in the West who wanted the Italian Communists to act as a "fifth column" inside the Soviet system. He refused to do so.

If he had insisted on the use of the term, in the Soviet text, the Kremlin could have argued that he was indeed acting subversively, that he was trying to persuade Soviet Communists to adopt the multiparty system. It is a small incident which illustrates a major Communist dilemma. Should Western Communists aim to reform the Soviet system, to make it accept "Socialism with a human face," or should they be content with reforming their own parties in order to gain electoral acceptance in the West?

There are Communists in the West who believe passionately that freedom is indivisible, and who have publicly criticized the Kremlin for suppressing freedom in the Soviet Union. There are other Western Communists who believe that it is tactically to their advantage to criticize the Kremlin. But there are also those to whom it is a matter neither of passion nor of tactics. They argue that Western Communists must make a full and searching enquiry into the reasons why the Soviet system degenerated into totalitarianism. They believe that if they fail to come up with the answers, there could be a similar risk of degeneration if and when their own parties came to power in the West.

The Italian Communist party has been promising to make such a study for more than 10 years, ever since the publication of the Togliatti testament in which its long-time leader called for a fundamental re-examination of the Stalinist heritage. But although the party's intellectual resources are more than adequate to accomplish this task, and although party leaders keep saying that it needs to be done, Italian Communists have published only a few minor studies of the subject.

Perhaps they are afraid of what they might find. Perhaps it is true, as their opponents claim, that any Communist party, once in power, is bound to degenerate into totalitarianism.

I do not myself think that this is necessarily so—but what I think is neither here nor there. Some of the idealists who helped to bring about the Russian revolution and to build the Soviet state also did not think that it would end up as one vast prison camp. The Communists claim that Western studies of how this came to pass are biased, hostile propaganda. Why, then, don't they make their own study?

Perhaps they are at last ready for it. "We must explain to ourselves and others," says Giorgio Napolitano, a member of the party directorate, "why a great revolution . . . could have produced a system based on Stalinist degeneration, which still retains the negative features and limitations resulting from those deformations."

Any such study the Italian Communist party makes would have to argue that if Stalinism is not inevitable in Italy, then it was not inevitable in Russia; and that, if democracy and Socialism are compatible in Italy, they should also be compatible—and practicable—in the Soviet Union. To say anything else would be to admit that Italian Communists are not to be trusted as a government party. But any such study would also present a challenge to the Kremlin on its own ground.

It would be used inside the Soviet Union by the critics of the Soviet system—and no critical analysis could be more dangerous to the Kremlin's arbitrary rule than a Marxist study made under the respectable auspices of another Communist party, using the same political language and the same analytical method which Soviet Communists have been taught to regard as the only correct one. The Kremlin would regard it as subversive—and it would be subversive, in the sense that it would show its rule to be illegitimate, and would prompt its subjects to challenge it, and to look for something better.

If the Kremlin fears a word like "pluralism," it would have far more reason to fear a study which concludes that pluralism is the proper and necessary objective of Communist parties, even those in the East. Western Communists, in Italy, France, and elsewhere, are not likely to win the votes they need unless they persuade the public of their democratic credentials—and they will have to do that by, among other things, showing the Kremlin's democratic credentials to be phony.

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مأخوذة عن الأصل

'You're Going to Keep What You Have'

ppeal of Smith for Whites ies in Rhodesia's Easy Life

By Henry Kamm

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March (NYT).—"This man Smith has appeal," said Sir Roy Welen-y, who calls himself a "bitter ponent" of Prime Minister Ian ith's government. "It's the ap-al of a very easy life."

"For $6,000 a year you can have e servants, a swimming pool d the lot." Sir Roy, 69, Prime inister of the former Central rican Federation and the elder esman of Rhodesia, continu-

"That's the secret this man has d. You're going to keep what u have."

The 278,000 white Rhodesians e in a style and comfort rang-g from middle-class suburbia to per-middle-class estate. There e no visible poor whites, no ites in menial jobs and it ems unlikely that there is a ite who has one of this coun-'s 6.1 million blacks as his rking superior.

Worth Fighting For

There appear to be few odesians to whom this state of irs does not seem worth nting for, although those who e considered moderates say ey consider a multiracial iety and government inevita-le. But they hope, undoubtedly, that such a govern-nt would guarantee that in ising the black population to al opportunity it would not ver the standards that white odesians now enjoy.

At a time when Rhodesia is der increasing pressure from tain, South Africa and sur-rounding black African nations to reach some accommodation with its black majority, the moderates here are few.

Political observers divide the great majority of whites into a significant and vocal wing to the right of the government, more or less ardent Smith supporters, those who would do nothing to rock a boat that is affording them a pleasant cruise, and an ineffectual opposition.

Patriotism runs high and is enhanced by a heavy proportion of post-World War II immigrants from Britain to whom the mounting outside pressure on their new homeland recalls the grim but glorious days of Britain standing alone against the Axis.

The majority of Rhodesians seem to have persuaded themselves that in standing up for their privileged position they are also defending Western and Christian civilization against Communism.

A fervent, fundamentalist kind of Christianity—fighting against Communism, immorality and what is perceived here to be a decline in Western values—is much in evidence and believed to be a strong political asset to Mr. Smith.

In this atmosphere, Mr. Smith's principal opposition comes not from the moderates, but from the extreme right of the Rhodesian Front, his own party, as well as those outside the party. They are grouped around a South African-based organization called the Southern African Solidarity Conference and a monthly newspaper published here, Property & Finance.

The newspaper has an audited circulation of 7,000, according to its editor and managing director, Wilfred Brooks, and an independent survey put its readership at 71,000, perhaps half of the adult white population.

Property & Finance and meetings organized by the solidarity conference represent the only opposition opinion the Prime Minister takes into account.

Sir Roy and other political experts put the strength of the extreme right at up to 15 per cent of the white electorate.

Old-Fashioned Liberal

In an interview, Mr. Brooks, who considers himself an old-fashioned liberal, called on Mr. Smith to break off his negotiations with Joshua Nkomo, the black nationalist leader, on black demands for majority rule, and pursue the war against nationalist guerrillas to victory.

He said Mr. Nkomo and his associates should be "put back inside, where they belong." Mr. Smith detained Mr. Nkomo in a remote camp for 11 years.

"Rhodesia is a white state which was created from an absolute wilderness 80 years ago," Mr. Brooks declared. "The African has no past, very little present without white or yellow help, and no future of his own."

His newspaper reflects similar ideas in more contemptuous and virulent terms. Mr. Brooks's low opinion of blacks extends to other ethnic groups.

The apprehensions that come out in conversations with Rhodesians do not show on the surface of this prosperous country.

"We have had the 10 best years of our lives," Mr. Smith said in a television interview.

The difficulties caused by UN sanctions on trading with Rhodesia have put Rhodesia's producers and traders on their mettle and have worked as a spur to rapid and varied industrial development.

"The businessmen have been forced by conditions to become the best sanction busters in the world," Sir Roy said. "They have saved this country, not the government."

Except for some luxury imports, Rhodesians find everything they need in ample variety. They obtain goods either from new manufacturing plants built since the sanctions or with the cooperation of trading partners throughout the world, by circumventing sanctions, or by both. Car assembly plants produce Renault, Peugeot, Citroën, BMW and Datsun cars from parts shipped by the manufacturers.

Social life, revolving mainly around sports, club activities and home entertaining, continues in suburban placidity. The cities are safe for walking at any hour of night. Men up to 50 years of age complain little about frequent call-ups for reserve military duty.

In political conversations, foreigners usually find themselves quickly put on the defensive for their countries' negative attitude toward Rhodesia.

The air of tranquility, despite the border war, the risk of its intensification and the possibility of a life-or-death struggle to preserve what white Rhodesians hold dear, is striking.

Smith, Nkomo Meet

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 17 (AP).—Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo today held four hours of talks in their continuing search for a constitutional settlement. They will meet again Friday for the 13th round of negotiations. Neither leader gave an indication of how the talks were progressing.

Meanwhile, a statement by security force headquarters today said a white Rhodesian soldier was killed in the "operational area"—the country's 700-mile frontier with Mozambique. No further details were given.

Since the beginning of the year, about 20 white and more than 100 guerrilla troops have died in border skirmishes.

.S. Expert ites Heroin ddiction Rise

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, March 17 (P).—The top U.S. drug-abuse ert reported yesterday that roin addiction is steadily in-asing in the United States er a temporary, 18-month nturn that started in the ddle of 1972.

dmitting he was wrong when predicted in 1973 that the demic of heroin addiction had ed, Robert DuPont said it has w spread into small cities and ns from the major metro-itan areas.

"The trend is now for a worsen-situation in heroin abuse," d Mr. DuPont, director of the tional Institute on Drug Abuse. "The epidemic is continuing. had never ended. What we d was an interruption—a tem-rary downturn—during an 18-nth period in 1972 and 1973." DuPont said.

Daily Users

He estimated there are 300,000 400,000 daily heroin users in e United States compared with ,000 to 300,000 during the riod of the downturn. But cur-nt heroin use still has not ached the peak of the pre-wnturn epidemic—500,000 to ,000 in 1971.

The 18-month decline occurred, said, as a result of Turkey's n on the growing of opium ppies; the "French connection" rests that ended the shipment heroin through Marseilles—nich had supplied most of the roin to the East Coast—and e fast growth of treatment nters in the United States.

Now, Mr. DuPont said, Mexico pplies 90 per cent of the heroin ed in the United States and e growth of treatment programs s leveled off.

Along with the continued owth in the number of heroin dicts, Mr. DuPont said, the vernment's new Heroin Indi-tors Trend Report—released for e first time yesterday—shows at the pattern of heroin use s changed.

"Heroin has become a national henomenon," he said. Large mbers of blacks and whites e it, the number of women dicts is rapidly approaching the mber of male addicts, and rge-scale use is spreading from e East Coast to the West Coast, e said.

Los Angeles, for example, last ar reported more heroin over-se deaths—one of the key mea-ures of heroin use—than New rk City. New York had been he center of heroin addiction, ccounting for about half the ddicts in the country in 1960.

"If the current trends continue, think we can expect to see more verdose deaths, more health-elated consequences of heroin se, more crime associated with eroin use, all the other negative onsequences," Mr. DuPont said.

eftists on Timor Said o Kill 30 Foreigners

JAKARTA, March 17 (AP).—n Australian planter held pris-ner by leftist Fretilin forces for ve months in former Portuguese Timor said at least 30 foreigners ave been killed by the anti-ndonesian forces since fighting roke out in August.

Rex Syddell, 62, told a news onference that in addition to ve Australian journalists killed n Balibo last year, 30 other hites of eight different nation-alities were tortured and finally killed by the Fretilin. Mr. Syddell said he was saved by Indonesian troops three weeks ago in the town of Los Apelos but 3,000 other prisoners still were being held by Fretilin forces.



Associated Press.

Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquin Chissano addressing the UN Security Council during session on economic aid.

UN Security Council Votes Financial Aid to Mozambique

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 17 (Reuters).—The Security Council today voted unanimously to extend economic aid to Mozambique to help it withstand the financial consequences of its decision to apply sanctions against Rhodesia.

The resolution, sponsored by 11 nations, including Britain, Italy, Sweden and Japan, condemned "all provocative and aggressive acts, including military incursions" by Rhodesia against Mozambique.

Following the council's action, UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said a number of countries had already indicated their willingness to help Mozambique bilaterally or multilaterally.

He said he hoped there would be a prompt, generous response to the council's appeal by all member states.

Mr. Waldheim said he would confer with Mozambique Foreign Minister Joaquin Chissano and also send without delay a special mission to Maputo to study both the immediate and long-term needs of the country.

Mr. Chissano told the council yesterday that the Mozambique government estimated its needs at $49 million a year.

Swedish Ambassador Olof Rydbeck said his government had decided to increase its aid to Mozambique this year to $16 million.

Jacques Lecompte of France said sanctions had been ineffective and must be applied and strengthened.

Ambassador Sheizu Saito of Japan—one of the countries whose manufacturers have been reported to be supplying embargoed goods to Rhodesia—called for tightening and strengthening of sanctions.

U.S. Ambassador Taple Bennett jr. said the council's support for Mozambique would be a clear sign to Salisbury that the UN was committed to majority rule in Rhodesia.

The United States remained unequivocal in its support of British efforts to end the Rhodesian rebellion, he added.

Obituaries

Movie Director Luchino Visconti, 69

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—Director Luchino Visconti, 69, the aristocrat who became a major figure in postwar Italian cinema, died at his home in Rome today.

Relatives said that Mr. Visconti, maker of such films as "The Leopard," "The Twilight of the Gods" and "Rocco and His Brothers," died of cardio-circulatory problems after an attack of influenza. He had been in poor health since suffering a heart attack in 1972.

A leader of Italy's postwar film renaissance, Mr. Visconti specialized in immense, sumptuous melodramas set against a background of sweeping but ambiguous historical forces.

His motion pictures were described as "operatic," and, indeed, Mr. Visconti was equally at home in live theater, where he won wide acclaim for expressive productions of contemporary French and American plays and for lavish, but realistically staged grand opera.

He introduced Arthur Miller, Jean-Paul Sartre and Tennessee Williams to Italian audiences, for example, and staged many operas for Maria Callas.

Mr. Visconti's first film appeared in 1942, but not until 1961 did he achieve the international success and admiration that he enjoyed in his later years, as each new film was bestowed with honors from various film festivals.

Along with Federico Fellini, Vittorio de Sica, Michelangelo Antonioni and Roberto Rossellini, Mr. Visconti was a founder of the influential school of postwar filmmakers known as the "neo-realists." The term, an amorphous one, refers to those directors turning away from the studied theatrical quality of prewar movies to a reality of bitter personal conflicts in stark, honest social settings.

Within that framework, however, Mr. Visconti followed his own route. From his earliest films, "Ossessione" in 1942 and "La Terra Trema" in 1948, to his more recent ones, "The Damned" in 1969 and "Death in Venice" in 1971, he sought to place his stories in an epic context.

His results were controversial. Many critics termed his movies tedious, pretentious, overwrought betrayals of the "realism" that Mr. Visconti professed to champion. But others, defending the very pretensions that were attacked, praised Mr. Visconti especially for his achievements with the films' atmosphere, direction and detail.

The rich settings, critics said, were what made the movies convincing—whether they were the dark walnut interiors of a corrupt German family's baronial mansion in "The Damned," the watery colors and torpid atmosphere of the Lido in "Death in Venice," the stately palace, with its frescoes and wall portraits, that conveyed a sense of melancholy in "The Leopard," or the hard urban brutality of Milan in "Rocco and His Brothers."

Mr. Visconti dealt, moreover, with strong-willed characters in sharp conflicts that reflected his larger themes. The clashes were often confined to one struggling "cellule of humanity, a family," as he once put it.

And his work embodied what one critic, Geoffrey Nowell-Smith, called a "constant tension... between an intellectual belief in the cause of progress and an emotional nostalgia for the past world that is being destroyed."

Some traced this tension to the fact that Mr. Visconti—an imposing man with bushy eyebrows, Roman nose, deep voice and steel gray hair—was both an aristocrat and a Marxist.

Count Luchino Visconti, Duke of Modrone, was born in Milan. His family claims an ancestry going back to Desiderius, father-in-law of Charlemagne.

Mr. Visconti started his career by writing for the movies and designing sets for theater. In 1935, in what he later said was a turning point, his friend Coco Chanel introduced him to Jean Renoir, who hired him as an assistant.

After a brief visit to Hollywood in 1937, he returned to Rome to write scripts. His first film venture, "Ossessione" in 1942, was based on James Cain's "The Postman Always Rings Twice."

In 1947, he traveled to Sicily to film "La Terra Trema," which began as a documentary but evolved into a three-hour fictional saga. He used Sicilian villagers instead of professional actors. Critics found the film difficult, even tedious, but were nonetheless awed by its beauty and intense naturalism.

He made his next film, "Bellissima" in 1951, because he wanted to work with Anna Magnani. In 1958, he completed "Senso," and "Notti Bianchi" followed in 1956. All were less than commercially successful.

Then, in 1960, he directed "Rocco and His Brothers," which, years later, he said was his favorite.

More important, perhaps, the success of "Rocco" permitted him to tap Hollywood sources and undertake more large-scale projects, the first of which was the filming of Giuseppe di Lampedusa's novel, "The Leopard."

He was sometimes nettled by charges that he "voted left" but "lived right."

"I do like to live comfortably, but that does not prohibit me from having ideas about social reform," he said. "I don't have to wear a burlap bag and live in a stable to feel that way, do I?"

But his consuming interest was his work. "In the end, if I have nothing to say in a film, I don't make a film," he said. "I don't give a damn just to work. For me, things must be completely hot or completely cold, never, never tepid."

—STEVEN R. WEISMAN.



Luchino Visconti

Herbert K. Hyde

OKLAHOMA CITY, March 17 (AP).—Herbert K. Hyde, 77, the federal attorney who successfully prosecuted George (Machinegun) Kelly on kidnapping charges in the 1930s, died at his home here yesterday.

E. Germans Back Trade Fair Ban

EAST BERLIN, March 17 (Reuters).—East Germany today defended its decision to bar three West German reporters from covering the Leipzig Trade Fair, but said it wanted to keep normal links with the Federal Republic.

Commentary in the party daily Neues Deutschland was the first official comment here since West German Economics Minister Hans Friderichs broke off a visit to the Leipzig fair Monday.

The commentary said it was hard to imagine that there was any serious intention in Bonn of altering the policy of establishing businesslike relations with the states of the East. "The German Democratic Republic is for the further normalization of relations," the commentary added.

Without Effective Opposition

Guyana Is Rapidly Becoming a Marxist-Leninist Country

By Joanne Omang

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, March 17 (WP).—Without much fanfare until recently, the man once chosen by British and U.S. interests to save Guyana from Marxism is rapidly establishing South America's only Marxist-Leninist state.

Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, who came to power in 1964 after strikes and riots crippled the regime of Marxist Cheddi Jagan, has even won the critical support of Mr. Jagan's opposition People's Progressive party.

The party boycotted Parliament after a fraud-riddled 1973 election but is now expected to return in time for the 10th anniversary of Guyana's independence in May.

Mr. Burnham's socialist declarations were in writing from 1955 onward but his current policies were not fully spelled out until December, 1974, the 10th anniversary of his party's rise to power.

After independence in 1966, he set Guyana's goal of feeding, clothing and housing itself, independent of imported goods.

Mr. Burnham says he first announced his socialist beliefs in 1955, the year he split away from Mr. Jagan and the party they had formed together.

Ever since, politics here has been essentially racial: the black descendants of former slaves, now the clerical and management class, behind Mr. Burnham, and Mr. Jagan the leader of the rural-based East Indians who descended from indentured laborers brought in by the 19th-century British colonials.

When Mr. Jagan was in power, from 1961 to 1964, the English-speaking country was riddled by strikes and riots now widely acknowledged to have been covertly encouraged by the British and U.S. governments.

Misunderstanding

"The United States didn't see that this [Burnham's party] was a Marxist-Leninist party that was not prepared to take dictation from anybody," Foreign Minister Frederick Wills said in a recent interview. "They thought the Commies were on the run; the good guys were in power."

Mr. Burnham pronounced Guyana a "cooperative republic" in 1970, setting up the first of 1,300 small cooperative organizations that are still largely confined to credit unions.

In 1971, the government took over Alcoa's local subsidiary to create Guyban and nationalized Reynolds Aluminum's subsidiary last year. Bauxite products now account for 80 per cent of Guyana's export earnings, with sugar and rice splitting the rest.

As the 10th anniversary of Guyana's independence approaches, Mr. Burnham is stronger than ever. Although his power base of blacks makes up only a bit more than a third of Guyana's 800,000 citizens, the 52 per cent of East Indian descent is now badly split.

There is no effective opposition from the right to Mr. Burnham's gradual nationalization policies. A recent spate of apparently false reports overseas that Guyana was becoming a base of operations for the Cuban Army has frightened the left into fears of a U.S. backed "destabilization" effort and has silenced most opposition to a projected military buildup.

Mr. Burnham's People's National Congress party, which he has often said is predominant over the government, also controls access to the nation's principal daily newspaper, the Guyana Chronicle, and to its two radio stations. The party controls all import licenses, a vital pressure point in any underdeveloped economy, and access to the public employment that makes up roughly a quarter of all jobs.

No Politics

"There's no politics here," said Makepeace Richmond, a U.S.-trained dentist who headed a short-lived leftist opposition magazine called the Liberator. "Politics implies free voting, a means of expression, meetings, democratic elections. We have none of that." He agrees with those who question the sincerity of Mr. Burnham's socialist feeling.

"He's just an opportunist. He's changed the old colonial elite for his own little elite group," said Janet Jagan, a Chicago-born Communist credited with much of the past success of her husband's party. She now edits what Mr. Burnham once called "a certain illegible newspaper," the Mirror, which comes out five times a week.

At the end of 1974, Mr. Burnham declared that state ownership of all national resources was party, and therefore government, policy. The massive holdings of the Booker-McConnell sugar industry are to be nationalized on independence day in May, while foreign banks are to undergo gradual "miniaturization" as state-owned banks expand.

Labor unions have been warned that they must drop "confrontationist policies" if they expect to survive.

This is a clear reference to Cheddi Jagan's support among the East Indian sugar workers, whose Jagan-oriented union just received recognition. Mr. Jagan himself, however, has lost considerable backing as a result of his policy of government support.

Even Mrs. Jagan's endorsement of the policy was lukewarm. "I went along with it," she said. Other sources said she had been violently opposed to the policy shift, which followed Mr. Jagan's trip to Cuba in July and appeared to reflect the new Soviet line of supporting "progressive" governments worldwide.

All of this leaves Mr. Burnham virtually without effective opposition.

S. Korea Regime Rejects Plea to Release 11 Foes

SEOUL, March 17 (UPI).—The government today rejected an opposition demand to free former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung and 10 other notables under arrest for involvement in a March 1 dissident action.

Addressing the National Assembly, Justice Minister Hwang San Duk said, "The government cannot free them because the case in which they were involved is under investigation."

Despite the government stand, Wang Nak Ju, floor whip of the opposition New Democratic party, said his party would formally sponsor a motion to press for the release of the dissidents.

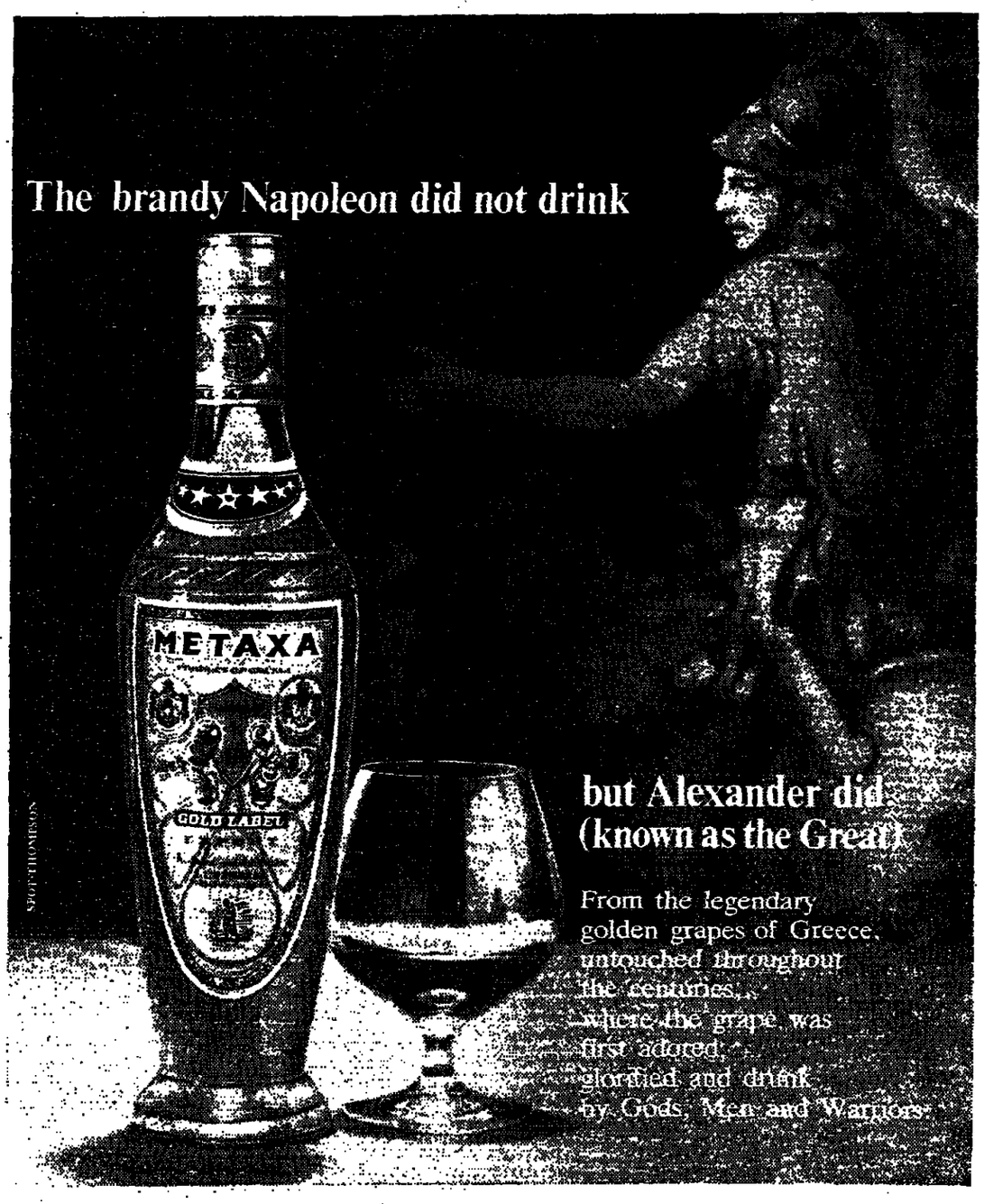
The opposition motion would stand little chance of passage because the 219-seat assembly is controlled by government deputies.

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MUSIC IN FRANCE

From the Lean to the Baroque At Lyons Opera Companies

By David Stevens

LYONS (IHT).—What with the Lyons Opera pursuing its regular schedule and the Paris Opera Studio recently banished from the capital to continue its activities here—with Louis Erlo as the director of both—this city finds itself in the curious position, for the moment, of being the only city in France with two operatic enterprises operating simultaneously.

Thus, an adventurous opera-goer could, in the last few days go to the new Auditorium Maurice Ravel for a lean and stylized production of Handel's 250-year-old "Giulio Cesare" by the Opera, and to the city's 150-year-old opera house for a downright baroque production of a new work written for the Opera Studio, Claude Prey's "Young Libertad."

The choice of a modern, uncomplicated staging for Handel's Italian masterpiece was more or less dictated by the choice of the auditorium, opened last season primarily as a 2,000-seat concert hall in the new Part-Dieu commercial center on the left bank of the Rhône. Opera can be performed here on what amounts to a thrust stage, but there is no equipment for traditional scenic effects.

Different Elevations

Jacques Rapp devised a stage surface of square, marble-like tiles at different elevations—like a multilevel chessboard—sloping off toward an undulating, sand colored surface on the opposite side of the stage, a striking visual metaphor for this encounter between proud and ambitious Rome and a subjugated, feminine Egypt. Rapp's and Danièle Rozier's costumes, ranging from quasi-historical to slightly kitschy boudoir modern, provided additional color against the black backdrop. The sole prop was a transparent obelisk for housing Pompeii's remains.

Gaston Benhaim's staging was judiciously divided between schematic mass movements and a flexible handling of the soloists that gave ample room for individual expression.

Musically, Theodor Guschlbauer delivered a performance worthy of Handel's rich and varied score, handsomely supported by the orchestra, particularly in key solo parts. There were inevitable concessions to the 20th century—cuts, modern instruments, and visually realistic casting, that is men in the principal male roles originally taken by castrati or women.

Short Shrift

The ad hoc international cast understandably did not present a very cohesive approach to Handelian style, and much of the Italian recitative got short shrift. But there was some splendidly expressive singing, notably from the bass Roger Soyer as the handsome and youthful Caesar, utterly secure in his florid passages and telling in the great accompanied recitatives, and Elisabeth Ander, who, despite some tentative moments, made the most of "V'adoro pupille" and "Piangero la sorte mia" to create a passionate and vulnerable Cleopatra.

David Sundquist was the tenor Sesto, physically and vocally a model of youthful valor, and his duet with Naoko Ihara as Cornelia was moving. Dimiter Petkov was a Tolomeo (Ptolemy) of brute physical force, but his rough Slavic bass was out of its element in this music. Christos Grigoriou, Peter Gottlieb and Birgit Greiber seconded ably as Curio, Achilla and Nireno.

This production of "Giulio Cesare" was billed as a French première—amazing if true. There can be no question, however, about the novelty of "Young Libertad," which gave the stagiaires of the Opera Studio a piece of music theater cut to their measure, rather than inviting the invidious comparisons of the young troupe's earlier excursions into Mozart and Monteverdi.

Prey is a composer much concerned with the problems of language and the relationships of words and music, and his works—including this one—are multilayered experiences, dense with linguistic and musical cross-references, and often giving fragmented and quasi-farcical treatment to social problems. They are also hard to follow, and sometimes the only solution seems to be to sit back and enjoy each scene for its own theatrical inventiveness and musical wit.

The unifying elements of this "opera study" seem to be the painful experience of European emigrants to the "melting pot" of the United States, set against a background of mindless clichés from early American musical theater and acted out under the beady eye of a dyspeptic, flag-draped Statue of Liberty, plus exercises in group dynamics set in theatrical form—i.e., the dismantling and reassembly of parts of Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet," some of it manifestly filtered through Bernstein's "West Side Story."

Louis Erlo—assisted by James Clarence Jones and Guy Coutance—came up with a staging that was necessarily fragmentary, but had an appealing liveliness and momentum, while Claire Gibault was in impressive control of her diverse musical forces, which included classical, jazz and pop groups on stage in addition to the pit band.



Elisabeth Ander and Roger Soyer in "Giulio Cesare."

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FASHION

Three Young Paris Designers on Their Way U

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 17 (IHT).—The French ready-to-wear season that unfolds at the end of the month won't produce any brand new names. But three young men, who have been working their way steadily up, may join the big league.

The three have three things in common. They are 30, or just turning 30. They have been in fashion for the past 10 years. They are just coming into their own with their fourth collections shown under their own names.

Dan Beranger, 29, is the most classic, solid and commercial of the three. He started in Germany with a young and peppy ready-to-wear house but really left his mark at Emessé, a rock-bottom priced French house. Mr. Beranger's sense of style lifted that house immediately to the foreground. Among his best sellers, a line of colorful, striped T-shirts that sold at 25 francs.

"But I got tired of doing cheap clothes," he said. "I got bored with fighting with industrial problems which I do, however, understand very well. I learned a lot from working for the industry."

A thin-faced, intense man, he wears conservative clothes, a V-necked sweater with shirt and tie.

Backer Found

After three years with Emesse, he found a backer, an Italian group specializing in knits. The group has now started opening a chain of Dan Beranger boutiques. "We had five," he said, "but one, in Beirut, closed." The others are Geneva, Zurich, London and in Paris at Galeries Lafayette.

His clothes are also sold in 100 retail outlets. Although one does not expect revolutions from Mr. Beranger, in shape, texture or color, he has a distinct charm and elegance which makes him the most solid of the three. He has a following in the United States, with Saks, Bloomingdale's "and I saw the Neiman Marcus people today. They were very interested in my new collection" (which will be shown April 2 at the Intercontinental Hotel).

He did not have too much to show yet but one of his winners should be the knit coat, with raised gray-and-white stripes over a dress, knit too but with a gray-and-white pebbly surface.

Cobweb Stitch

Knits, which make up 25 per cent of his collection, also include very long pullovers in cobweb stitch and long evening coats in the same foamy texture.

An organized man, he works with 10 basic colors. Among his current best sellers: the widely striped T-shirt dresses, the terry-cloth blousons and shorts and, for evening, Mexican fiesta-type dresses, pleated, striped, ruffled and colorful.

For his next collection, he has added furs for the first time with squirrel slit dresses and wolf jackets, all built around his favorite rounded silhouette. His prices are no longer what they used to be but they have remained reasonable: 300 to 1,200 francs.

* * *

Thierry Mugler comes on strong and so do his clothes. He is 30, the son of a well-to-do doctor from the east of France (where life tends to be more austere than in other sections of France), and in complete rebellion with his milieu. But he is a happy rebel, with poppy-red Zouave pants, beige shirt and a bright blue scarf.

He came to Paris at 20, as a dancer with Strasbourg's corps de ballet. "It was fun," he said, "but I realized I came to ballet too old. So I switched to Arts Décoratifs and after getting my degree, I went into advertising and decoration."

First Job

But all along, he wanted to be in fashion. "I did learn a lot from my Arts Déco spell," he said, "drawing, colors and discipline."

His first job was with Gridile, a Left Bank boutique where the owner, Eva Picowsky, hired him without even looking at this sketches, he said. "I was dressed so crazy she probably liked it," he said.

Like Mr. Beranger, he found backers, French and English. His clothes sell in 50 retail outlets and "We're going to open boutiques in Paris and London."

His fashion approach is based on shock. He has the color explosion of American designer Stephen Burrows, but his clothes are more sportier. He dresses girls who like and need being noticed so it is no surprise that most Paris models wear his clothes. His clothes are a sharp-edged choice: One either likes or hates them.

Among the best sellers on sale now are his brilliantly colored anoraks and sun dresses copied from overalls. Surprisingly, he also has strict, beige striped silk tunics over pants that are close to Yves Saint Laurent's Moroccan clothes. "He is the only designer I admire," Mugler said.

For next winter, he shows very wide garments pinched at the waist over very wide skirts and always bright colors—emerald, ruby and sapphire.

He is also starting to design jewels and leather. His clothes, which come under the heading of relaxed sportswear, do not break the bank: 300 to 800 francs.

His collection will be shown April 3, at the Grand Hotel.

* * *

Guy Paulin, round-faced and shy, is 30 too. His ten years in fashion include a year and a half in the United States where he designed for Paraphernalia. It went broke, which forced him to come back to France, "but I couldn't live there, anyhow. America is wonderful but they squeeze you like a sponge. Comes there, you don't live, you buz

He now works for a group manufacturers and sells all clothes under his label altho there are no Guy Paulin tiques yet. His outlet in P is Pep, 25 Avenue Matignon.

Mr. Paulin got solid trai at Dorothée. His where he lea a lot about knits, back in when Dorothée was doing al nothing else. But his talen such that he can switch easi shoes and espadrilles as which he does for one of backers.

His approach to fashion s light on his clothes: "I don't that fashion should be that portant. I don't want to trends. I want to dress pe for the way they live." against show for show's sake.

Basic Garments

He credits the United St for its real basic garme "That's why their sportswea so great," he said. "Again, just a way of life."

The French, he claims, d begin to know what they are fing with sportswear. "Just at Frenchmen on a Sunday a noon. They look like a bu of clowns."

His clothes are clean-cut pure, with a great care for ural fabrics and handsome tails. His relaxed sportswear, ed on comfort and soft co is close to Anne-Marie Beretta another young, up-and-cou stylist. Their no-nonsense, sible attitude shows that h of them worked for Bercher now still work for Peroche (s wear).

Mr. Paulin has already wo following not only in France also in Japan and Belgium.

His collection of 40 models be shown April 1 at the (Centre International Text near the Tour Montparnasse.



Dan Beranger



J.-G. Barthelemy/Sipa
Thierry Mugler



J. G. Barthelemy/Sipa
Guy Paulin

LONDON: Some Entertaining History

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 17 (IHT).—Richard Sheridan's "The Duenna," a 200-year-old musical comedy revived by Opera da Camera for the Camden Festival at the Collegiate Theatre last night, is an odd case of a theater piece the circumstances of whose composition make more entertaining theater than the piece itself.

The subject is a double elopement, the young lovers outwitting stuffy, greedy elders in the time-honored manner. But as it happened, Sheridan himself had recently eloped with Elizabeth Linley, the beautiful and musically gifted daughter of Thomas Linley, a singing teacher in Bath, Sheridan's father, an Irish actor-manager, disapproved of his son's courtship of the daughter of a mere provincial musician, while the elder Linleys were no happier about their daughter's attachment to the son of an actor.

So far so good. Even better, as Linley softened sufficiently to attend the wedding in 1773. But when it came to putting together "The Duenna," conceived as a musical sequel to "The Rivals," Sheridan and his young wife needed help with the music, and Elizabeth turned to her father, the catch being that she dared not let him in on a plot unflattering to a father and too close to recent domestic unpleasantness.

Farmed Out Work

The elder Linley, protesting vainly about the difficulty of writing music to verses without knowing the context, farmed much of the work out to his son, Thomas Linley jr., in whose drowning at the age of 22 England lost a conspicuously talented composer. The result, as the elder Linley had foreseen, was a pastiche, a thing of airs and patches, some of it by the Linleys, some of it adapted from the work of others, drawing on folk song, ballad and Italian opera. Thanks to Sheridan's lively dialogue and deft handling of the generation gap, it was a huge success, a greater success, indeed, than "The Rivals."

If it has not survived the centuries, it is precisely because of the compositional procedure to which the elder Linley had objected. The musical numbers, instead of furthering and developing the action, tend to delay it. As a show for today, it needs trimming and brighter, more fluent staging and pacing than it had last night. Still, a valiant and personable cast salvaged much of Sheridan's wit, and the laughter of a large audience rewarded a notable bit of musical and theatrical archaeology.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The 1976 Camden Festival, which will run to March 28, sponsored by the London borough of that name, is recognizing the American Bicentennial with a large number of works by U.S. composers on the program. Operas include Menotti's "Maria Golovin," to be staged for the Park Lane Opera by the composer, and Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," given by the Chelsea Opera Group, along with "The Duenna" by the 18th-century British composers Thomas Linley, father and son, given by the Opera da Camera. A British-American Music Week, organized by the Park Lane Group, will pay tribute to Aaron Copland following his 75th birthday with performances of seven of his works, along with works by American and British composers. There also will be a week of jazz concerts organized by the Jazz Center Society, modern dance by the London Contemporary Dance Theater and the Welsh Dance Theater—both companies influenced by American dance. In addition, the list includes a Hugo Wolf recital by Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, a half dozen choral concerts, and two concerts of works by living British composers to be given by the Royal Philharmonic and the New Philharmonia Orchestras, with works by Ohlsson, Knussen, Edmund Rubbra, Alexander Goehr and Paul Patterson.

Heathrow Loot Found, U.K. Police Arrest 5

LONDON, March 17 (Reuter)—The police said today that they had recovered the £544,000 ($934,000) worth of gold, jewels and cash stolen from Heathrow Airport last week. Five persons have been arrested.

The arrests and the recovery of the property follow raids on houses south of London during the night. In the Thursday robbery three men dressed as British Airways employees tricked a security guard into admitting them into a vault.

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FINANCE

* * PARIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1976 Page 7

U.S. Acts on Money Marts To Help Ailing Currencies

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 17 (WP).—The United States has joined with other major countries in recent weeks to prop up declining currencies so as "to counter disorderly market conditions," Treasury Under Secretary Edwin Yeo said yesterday.

In an interview, Mr. Yeo said that the interventions had been made in consultation with other governments, as had been agreed at recent international monetary meetings at Rambouillet, France, and in Jamaica.

It was the first time that U.S. intervention during the recent currency crisis, involving weaker rates for the Italian lira, Spanish peseta, British pound and French franc, had been reported. The interventions have not been "joint" operations, Mr. Yeo stressed.

He would not reveal the amounts of U.S. intervention or the exact timing. But indications were that the U.S. purchases of foreign currencies had been quite modest, whereas European support operations in the past week have been measured in billions of dollars.

Support of the French franc alone has reportedly cost the Bank of France over $2 billion since the beginning of March, and $3 billion since January.

New Rules Approved

The major powers agreed at a meeting of the International Monetary Fund's interim committee at Jamaica in January on new rules relating to exchange rates, designed to assure "orderly" changes when necessary, and to avoid at all times manipulation to gain an unfair competitive advantage.

Although the rules have not yet been ratified, Mr. Yeo said that the currency unsettlement of the last two weeks, "while not as orderly as we would like, has been more orderly than it would have been in the absence of the understanding reached at Jamaica."

Officials here were anxious to put down the view that the slide of the pound and the float of the franc outside of the European snake had cancelled the potential benefits of the cooperative procedures agreed upon at Rambouillet and Jamaica.

"The fluctuations can be handled," said a top Ford administration official, "but it can't be done if anyone tries to maintain fictitious rates."

'War' Must Be Avoided

From Mr. Yeo's standpoint, the crucial thing is to "avoid an exchange-rate war," although "I'm not saying there has been any such activity."

He believes that despite the general adoption of a floating system, "there is a certain par-value-itis, in which people look at rate changes to see who's gained the advantage."

"What we learned in the 1930s," Mr. Yeo said, "is that efforts to gain advantage by competitive depreciation is a tragic mirage—no one benefits."

Even in the short run, Mr. Yeo does not believe that cheaper rates for the franc, pound and lira will seriously damage American exports, because the United States will still be benefiting from a lower rate of inflation and higher rates of productivity.

Italy Posts Wider Deficit In Payments

But Bank Reports Notable Improvement

ROME, March 17 (AP-DJ).—Italy posted a balance-of-payments deficit of 212 billion lire (about $340 million) in January, a deterioration from the deficit of 160 billion lire in January 1974, Banca d'Italia announced today. The figures are provisional.

In December the payments deficit had been 551.5 billion lire, and the month-to-month improvement gave some grounds for cheer, the central bank noted.

January is usually a weak month for the balance of payments, with the registration of higher imports brought in during the Christmas season and with a seasonal drop in tourist revenues. This made the improvement all the more significant, the bank said.

The initial breakdown of the January figures showed that the current accounts were in deficit by 259 billion lire, compared with a year-earlier deficit of 270 billion lire and a December deficit of 416 billion lire.

Capital movements showed a deficit of 19.6 billion lire, compared with a January 1974 surplus of 151 billion lire and a December gap of 78 billion lire.

Other headings were in surplus by 46.2 billion lire, compared with a deficit a year earlier of 41 billion lire and one in December of 65.5 billion lire.

Among the current account headings for January, merchandise trade accounted for a deficit of 268 billion lire compared to a deficit of 350.1 billion lire in December.

Emigrants' remittances were in surplus by 37.4 billion lire, up from 38.5 billion lire, while the surplus on the tourism account fell to 11.1 billion lire from 47.5 billion lire.

Rush for Gold

MILAN, March 17 (AP).—Gold coins, illegally traded under the counter in Italy, have risen up to 60 per cent in value over the past two months as a result of the lira crisis and growing inflation.

One Milan broker noted that gold coins were perhaps the only profitable investment opportunity in Italy.

The gold guinea, the so-called Elizabeth that portrays the British queen, was worth 46,000 to 48,000 lire on the Milan black market for coins today.

It was quoted at 30,000 lire on Jan. 21, when the Italian foreign exchange markets were closed following massive, speculative attacks on the lira.

Demand has been especially strong for the Elizabeth. But the Krugerrand of South Africa and the gold $20 piece also had a sparkling market.

Arabs Switch Investment Tactics

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP-DJ).—Oil-rich countries in the Mideast sharply changed their pattern of investment in the United States last year.

They pumped in much less new money, largely because oil revenues flattened and internal spending programs expanded, but they poured billions of dollars into areas they previously ignored—the stock and corporate bond markets—while shunning their old havens, bank deposits and Treasury bills.

The trend into U.S. securities promises to accelerate through 1976 for several reasons: More money to invest, a positive view toward U.S. securities markets, an obscure change in the U.S. tax law, and an apparent slight change in attitude by Saudi Arabia.

It is unlikely, however, that increased Mideast investment in U.S. securities will have any substantial impact on any particular stock, industry or type of security.

To date, Mideast governments have invested through a handful of major U.S. banks, and they have given these advisers discretionary control of their accounts. The result is that the foreigners' purchases generally correspond to those of large U.S. pension funds and other institutional investors.

Investment Fell Last Year

In 1975, total Mideast investment in the United States fell, largely because investable surplus income of those countries dropped to about $41.6 billion from $59.3 billion in 1974.

This year, however, the U.S. Treasury Department estimates such income should rise about 8 per cent to $44.9 billion. This is money these countries have left over for worldwide investment after taking care of their internal needs.

Last year, about $6.25 billion, or 15 per cent, of the surplus found its way into U.S. investments. That was down from about $11.25 billion, or 19 per cent, of the surplus in 1974.

One reason probably was that Eurodollar rates in some stronger-currency countries became more attractive last year than rates on U.S. bank certificates of deposit and Treasury bills. This situation still exists to some degree, although sharp volatility is showing up in some foreign currencies.

In 1974, most of the Mideast funds invested in the United States were evenly divided between bank deposits and Treasury bills. About $500 million went into real estate. And only about $1.5 billion went into stocks, bonds and long-term government issues.

Last year, however, $5.22 billion of the $6.25 billion invested in the United States went into stocks, bonds and long-term government issues. Some $750 million went into real estate, and only about $300 million was added to holdings of bank deposits and Treasury bills.

About $1.44 billion of Mideast money was invested last year in the U.S. stock market, nearly one-third of all net foreign purchases and many times the $288 million recorded in 1974 for the Mideast and Asia.

Most Bullish of All

Mideast investors were easily the most bullish foreign purchasers in the stock market in the first three quarters, with average quarterly net purchases of about $320 million.

But in the fourth quarter they really stepped up purchases. Net buying rose to $490 million, with nearly half of that in December. Buying was so heavy then that the Mideast could have been acquiring nearly 2 per cent of all shares purchased on the New York Stock Exchange, Laszo Bittnyi jr. of Mitchell, Hutchins Inc. estimates. That could have been partly because they had not previously taken significant positions so they had no stocks to sell, he says.

U.S. government figures do not indicate which countries were doing all the buying, but analysts say it is easy to find clues. In 1975 only two Mideast countries had a substantial net investable surplus—Saudi Arabia with about $21.4 billion and Kuwait with $7.1 billion.

Saudi Arabia traditionally keeps all its investments in bank deposits and Treasury bills. Thus, the lion's share of the buying apparently was by Kuwait, particularly after mid-1975 when Iran, caught in its own money squeeze, started to withdraw.

Early Wall St. Advance Is Cut by Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, March 17 (IHT).—A late burst of profit-taking trimmed some fairly strong, early stock market gains today and left prices slightly higher.

Most of the initial spurt was attributed to continued evidence that the U.S. economy is making steady progress from the deep recession of a year ago.

The latest piece of encouraging news was a report of a rise in personal income in February.

"It (personal income) means the consumer has buying power to support further expansion in business," said one stock market analyst.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.52 points to 985.99, after being up 7.64 at 3 o'clock.

Advancing issues led gainers by about 790 to about 630, and volume totaled 26.19 million shares, compared with 22.78 million yesterday.

At the close of NYSE trading, Anaconda, a take-over candidate, was up 4 points to 26. Late yesterday Atlantic Richfield said it planned a tender offer for 6 million common shares of the copper company at $27 a share. Arco's stock dropped 1 to 82 3/4.

Crane Co., which said it acquired more than 4 million shares of Anaconda recently, said it will not tender its shares under Arco's offer. Crane's stock gained 1 1/8 to 67 1/8.

Utah International picked up 2 1/8 to 53 7/8. Utah said earlier in the week that its directors approved a previously announced plan to merge Utah into General Electric Co. GE was up 1/4 to 51 3/4.

McCord Corp., which came in with improved profits, moved up a point at 23 3/8.

Merrill Lynch lost 1 3/4 to 30 1/8, with IBM down 4 1/4 to 258 1/8.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced in active trading. The Amex index rose 0.20 to 103.82.

Gainers and losers were neck and neck at the close on the Chicago Board Options Exchange, with traders pointing to technical factors as the primary factor in trading in the options market.

Volume of 80,133 compared to 70,077 posted yesterday.

"Premiums are bouncing back, led by some of the glamours," explained one market maker. "It's just a technical correction after losses early this week. But many stocks don't seem to be participating."

In Chicago, a demand initiated by commercial interests helped move most farm commodity futures on the Board of Trade to their best gains in more than two weeks.

Not since March 4 had futures on the exchange made a collective move so firmly. Soybeans advanced 6 1/2 cents a bushel, wheat 6 cents, corn nearly 4 and oats 2 1/4. Soybean meal gained more than $1 a ton in new crop options while soybean oil advanced some 20 points.

U.S. Personal Income Increases in Month

WASHINGTON, March 17 (Reuters).—U.S. personal income rose $12.9 billion in February to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of $1,337.9 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

In January, personal income rose by a revised $14.8 billion.

Total wage and salary disbursements rose to $853.1 billion in February from $847.8 billion in January.

N.Y. State Bonds Are Acceptable, Burns Reports

WASHINGTON, March 17 (Reuters).—Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns said today Federal Reserve examiners "can be expected to regard the obligations of New York State as acceptable investments."

Mr. Burns, in a letter to Sen. Jacob Javits, D-N.Y., said: "Obligations of the state would have the characteristics of eligible investment securities and will retain these in the absence of any new material development of an adverse nature."

Mr. Burns said that "knowledgeable observers believe the rating on the state tax anticipation notes will be reinstated if the total financing program is successful."

Sen. Javits, at the request of New York State controller Arthur Levitt, contacted Mr. Burns along with Currency Controller James Smith and John Earley, a director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, to determine their views on the situation of New York State securities in the hands of banks regulated by these agencies.

"I believe now that the New York State financing plan will be effectively implemented and that New York State securities will be acceptable investments accordingly," Mr. Earley told Sen. Javits.

Italian Lira Falls Amid Chaos On Europe Money Markets

(Continued from Page 1)

to demand for foreign currencies by Italian importers, especially petroleum companies.

Since Italy closed its exchange markets on Jan. 21, the lira has slumped by nearly 30 per cent.

Italian bankers said that the rumor of another closure was "improbable," but Bank of Italy officials refused to confirm or deny the report.

Trading in Italy was halted twice today, but on each occasion by an informal decision of traders rather than by government instructions.

Elsewhere in Europe, central banks continued to give strong support to the weak currencies within the snake. Bank officials said that about $265 million was spent in support action.

Mark Highest

The German mark rose further today to become by far the strongest currency in the European float, being 1.24 per cent higher than its nearest rival, the Swedish krona.

The official spread between currencies within the snake is 2.25 per cent on either side.

Belgium's franc required strong support from the national bank and the Bundesbank. The latter reportedly bought 1.3 billion Belgian francs today.

The Belgian central bank also took action on its discount rate, raising it to 7 from 6 per cent, effective tomorrow.

In Copenhagen, the Danish central bank raised its rate to 8.5 per cent from 7.5 per cent. At the same time, bank governor Erik Hofmeyer emphasized that there is no question of Denmark's leaving the snake.

There were indications that the Belgian franc might not remain in the currency snake for much longer. Figures released by the central bank showed that Belgium had lost about a quarter of its foreign currency reserves so far this year in trying to stave off a devaluation within the snake.

If the Belgian franc should depart from the snake, then the entire currency arrangement might fall apart. The Luxembourg franc, which is linked to the Belgian franc, would be removed.

The Danish krone would presumably also drop out following the precedent set by the Belgian and French francs.

If the Danish krone went, then there would be no reason for the Norwegian and Swedish krona to stay as voluntary participants. This would leave just the guilder and German mark.

It was obvious that these considerations set off a huge buying spree of marks today. Reflecting the shift in funds, the dollar plummeted against the mark to 2.54 from 2.5710.

Although the dollar rose as high as 4.77 French francs during the morning, it fell back to 4.6850 late in the day, thus ending little changed from 4.6838 yesterday.

But the franc continued to depreciate sharply against the mark to 0.5421 from 0.5489. As a result, the franc's depreciation from its former snake parity with the mark widened to 6.5 from 5.3 per cent.

The Bank of England again gave sterling considerable support this morning, holding the rate at around the $1.9150 level. However, as dollars were sold for marks in the afternoon, sterling benefited, rising to around $1.9220 from $1.9150 yesterday.

The dollar declined against the Swiss franc, which tends to move in line with the mark. A late rate was 2.5350 Swiss francs, down from 2.5810 yesterday.

Corporate Payoff Revelations Cause Stockholder Lawsuits

By Henry Weinstein

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 (NYT).—The corporate payoff revelations are triggering an unprecedented wave of stockholder lawsuits.

In some cases these suits are "boiler plate," the lawyers' description for suits whose charges are as detailed or as sketchy as the newspaper stories from which they are copied. But others may have company-shaking effect, and bring down greater penalties on the heads of wrongdoers than those ordered by government agencies.

It is believed that about 100 suits have been filed so far over illegal political gifts at home and excessive commissions and bribes abroad, but more will come as lawyers find plaintiffs and fill out the forms.

Gulf Oil Co. has been sued by nine different shareholders because of its admitted $12 million in political contributions over 14 years. United Brands Co. has been sued by seven shareholders, Exxon Corp. by three and Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Tenneco Inc. and others have already been hit with one or two suits at the latest count.

Most of the suits already settled are tied to the domestic political gifts since those revelations came earliest.

Five former officials of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co. repaid their company $475,000 as a result of one shareholder suit. Ashland Oil Co. is on the verge of settling another.

Northrop Corp. and Phillips Petroleum Co. entered into settlements which provided for some repayment of money and also for significant structural changes in the companies' boards of directors and executive committees.

"The traditional legal remedy for corporate misbehavior is to sue for money damages. We're doing something far more drastic," said John Phillips, describing the impact of the two major shareholder suits his nonprofit Center for Law in the Public Interest in Los Angeles had settled.

"We're asking for structural reforms. We're getting a lot of requests from lawyers all over the country asking for the settlement documents in the Northrop and Phillips cases. That's why we filed the cases. We wanted to create a model."

But there are other lawyers who complain that such settlements did not provide enough money recovery. In such a lawsuit it would be customary for a winning lawyer to share money awarded to stockholders or ordered returned to the company treasury from officers.

The principal legal issue is whether the company had a duty to fully disclose the illegal political payments, overseas commissions, or bribes, to its prospective investors and shareholders.

The Northrop case, filed in May 1974 and settled in November that year, "will establish a framework for later cases," said Marshall Grossman, a Los Angeles attorney who often lectures on class action litigation.

The stockholder suit was handled by the Center for Law and the settlement required some payback of money by top officials, called for appointment of four new outside directors (meaning not connected to the company), or provided that Northrop's executive committee of six have five outside directors, required the executive committee to continue investigations of wrongdoing; and ordered Thomas Jones, the chairman and president, to give up the title of president within 18 months.

Federal District Judge Warren Ferguson, who approved the settlement, called it a "landmark in corporate reform." Michael Asimow, professor of corporate law at the University of California's Los Angeles Law School, added that the settlement was "unusual, a backlash of Watergate." He noted that "often all that happens is the payment of damages" when there is illegal corporate activities. Many legal scholars "never even thought about" such structural changes as are presented in this settlement, he observed.

Industry Officials Call It 'Ultimatum'

Ford's Steel Decision Upsets Europeans

BRUSSELS, March 17 (AP-DJ).—The European Economic Community Commission expressed "profound regret" today over President Ford's decision to suspend imposition of U.S. import quotas for special steels for 90 days and meanwhile to seek an international steel agreement with other countries.

A statement by the Commission said it will immediately review with EEC member governments all aspects "of what is now a new situation."

A spokesman recalled that the community had always maintained that import quotas for special steels were "without any justification as far as community exports to the United States were concerned."

This view was conveyed to Mr. Ford by EEC Commission president Francois-Xavier Ortoli when he called on the President on Feb. 24, the spokesman said.

Commission officials said Mr. Ford's decision on special steels had been made known to the Commission last Monday by Clayton Yeutter, the President's deputy special trade negotiator.

Commission officials would not comment on Mr. Yeutter's visit, but sources said he made it clear to the community that the United States wants an agreement on steel shipments by June 14.

"That, in effect, means that we will have to come to terms with the United States within 90 days or else face imposition of unilateral import quotas on special steels by the United States," one official said.

This virtual ultimatum explains the harsh tone of the Commission statement today, the official said.

Elsewhere, EEC steel industry officials also expressed dismay over Mr. Ford's threat to introduce import restrictions. However, the officials would not rule out some form of a gentlemen's agreement, possibly within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The U.S. International Trade Commission had proposed to hold imports of stainless and alloy steels to 146,000 short tons annually.

In 1974 U.S. imports of such steels totaled 163,000 tons and in the first nine months of 1975 about 127,000 tons, up from 103,000 tons in the like period of 1974.

Exports of EEC stainless and alloy steels to the United States amounted to 33,000 tons in 1974 and 30,000 tons in the first nine months of 1975 against the year-earlier 32,000 tons.

In the light of these figures, EEC steel industry officials said community exports of special steels to the United States are not too important. But they warned that imposition of quotas by the United States could lead to a reaction.

French See Ultimatum

PARIS, March 17 (AP-DJ).—French steel makers today expressed disappointment over President Ford's decision, one industry official saying that "what Ford wants is agreement on voluntary export curbs from Europe and Japan as was the case between 1968–1971 . . . the 90 days delay is tantamount to an ultimatum."

The consensus among French steel makers is that Mr. Ford's statement confirms the growing tendency toward protectionism in the United States.

Japan Hedges Position

TOKYO, March 17 (Reuters).—Japanese government officials expressed qualified welcome for President Ford's decision to delay import curbs on specialty steel and negotiate orderly marketing agreements with key supplying countries.

Foreign Ministry officials said Japan was disappointed because *President Ford did not reject the* concept of restricting imports, but appreciated U.S. efforts to avoid unilateral imposition of import controls.

They said Japan had not decided whether to agree to negotiate a bilateral agreement with the United States, but if it did much would depend on how much the United States would ask Japan to curb its specialty steel exports.

Industry sources in Japan said they were alarmed by the prospect of rigid controls on specialty steel exports.

The U.S. International Trade Commission's proposal to restrict specialty steel imports to 146,000 tons a year would mean Japan's share would be around 56,000 tons, or nearly 30 per cent below the 78,000 tons sold to the United States last year, industry sources said.

Import Curbs Could Raise Prices in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—President Ford's decision to seek curbs on imports of specialty steel could increase prices of some products to consumers because the imports are 20 to 30 per cent below domestic prices.

The exact effect on prices will not be known right away, but even officials of the U.S. steel industry, who have advocated import restrictions, say prices could increase in the short run. However, they have argued that consumers would benefit in the long run from a strengthened domestic steel industry.

Specialty steel, which is only about 1.5 per cent of total U.S. steel production, is primarily stainless and alloy tool steel. Stainless is used extensively in the food, chemicals, textile, pollution-control and electrical-power industries, while alloy steels are used to make tools, including tools for the manufacture of nearly all industrial products.

With such wide use, any price increases in specialty steel are felt across a broad economic spectrum.

Pre-Tax Profit At BASF Drops By 38 Per Cent

FRANKFURT, March 17 (AP-DJ).—Pre-tax profit of the BASF AG group declined 38 per cent to 830 million deutsche marks in 1975 from 1.338 billion DM in 1974, according to preliminary figures released by the company today.

The pre-tax profit of the parent company dropped 37.8 per cent to 557 million DM from 896 million DM, the company said. Worldwide sales of the group declined 8.8 per cent to 20.050 billion DM from 21.947 billion DM.

Belgian Bank's Net Up

BRUSSELS, March 17 (AP-DJ).—Net profit of Société Générale de Banque rose to 1.86 billion francs (about $33 million) last year from 1.31 billion francs in 1974, the company said today.

The gross cash flow rose to 3.5 billion francs from 3.1 billion francs.

Société Générale de Banque, Belgium's largest bank, said the 1975 results would allow the management board to propose to the general assembly on April 27 a dividend superior to the 175 francs per share paid for 1974.

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by BF 814.600.000 (US$20.2 Million)
to BF 2,240,000,000 (US$55.5 Million)

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS (as expressed in millions of US dollars)

	1975***	1974**	1973*
Capital and reserves	46	49	42
Subordinated credit lines of shareholders	106	118	106
Net profit of the year	9	7	6
Medium and long term credits granted	1,298	1,156	993
Medium and long term credits drawn down	1,135	990	717
Securities	249	296	235
Short term advances	147	113	90
Total assets	1,770	1,627	1,238

Converted at a rate of : ***$ 1.00 = BF 40.35 **$ 1.00 = BF 38.49 *$ 1.00 = BF 40.33

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 17

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
44¾	37¾	AbbtLab .88	17	348	44¾	43⅛	43⅝	+ ¾
51⅜	38	ACF In 2.60	9	22	48⅛	47½	48⅛	+ ¾
10¼	8⅛	AcmeClv .50	7	23	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
4½	2½	AdmDg .04e	9	25	4	3⅞	4	+ X
12⅝	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		26	11¾	11⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
5¾	4	Adms Millis	13	7	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
13½	7¾	Addresso	16	186	10⅝	10¼	10½	
9¾	7¼	Advinv .18e		17	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
27⅞	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	15	552	27¾	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅝
8⅞	4⅝	Aguirre Co	89	5	8	8	8	
13⅞	9⅝	Ahmans .20	7	43	13⅛	13¾	13½	+ ⅜
82⅜	68⅝	AirPrd .20b	19	247	79⅞	78	78¾	— ½
20⅞	13	AirbnFrt .60	15	54	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
26¼	17¼	Aircolne 1	7	122	25¼	25	25	
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	8	25	3¼	3¼	3¼	
25¼	18⅝	Akzona 1.20	36	13	22½	22½	22½	
15⅞	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.23	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
106	104½	AlaPw pf 11		391	106	106	106	
101¾	89	AlaP pf8.44		z100	97	97	97	
16⅞	11⅝	Alaskir .15e	7	46	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅞	AlbertoC .36	23	11	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
23⅞	20¼	Albertsn 72	8	80	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
27⅞	19¾	AlcanAlu .40	43	119	27⅞	27¾	27¾	+ ½
18⅞	14⅛	AlcoStd .66	6	36	17¾	17½	17⅞	
26	21⅜	AlconLo .28	c 21	37	24¾	24⅝	24½	+ ⅛
9¼	6⅝	Alexdrs .36e	9	105	9	8⅝	8¾	
11¼	7½	AllegCp .95e	26	60	11¾	11	11	— ¼
43¼	26½	AlgLud 1.80	8	114	39¾	38¾	39½	+ ½
45⅞	33¼	AlgLud pf 3		25	43	42	42	— 1½
20	16¼	AllgPw 1.60	7	106	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	9¼	AllenGrp .50	11	14	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	10	267	42⅛	41½	41⅞	+ ⅜
13⅝	10	AlldMnt .60	7	29	11¾	11	11¼	
14	10⅝	AlldProd .60		22	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅜
57½	45⅝	AlldStr 1.70	11	305	57¾	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¼	Alld Supmkt		98	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	11⅜	AllisChal .40	7	271	18⅛	16¾	17	— 1⅛
8⅞	6½	AlphaP Ind	10	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
51¼	38½	Alcoa 1.34	29	712	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	+ 1⅛
41½	33¾	AmalSug .3a	3	14	39½	39¼	39½	+ ½
54¾	47	Amax 1.75	12	593	55½	53¾	55¼	+ 1⅜
132	115	Amax pf5.25		22	133½	132	133½	+ 2½
17¼	11¾	AMBAC .80	7	39	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	Amcord .32	8	38	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
22⅞	16⅜	A Hess .30b	6	640	20⅞	19½	20⅛	+ ⅜
52⅞	45⅝	A Hes pf3.50		91	51⅝	51	51⅛	+ ⅞
21⅛	15⅝	AAirFilt .48	10	35	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Am Airlin		1032	11⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11¾	A Baker .80	11	8	15¼	15	15⅛	+ 1⅛
43½	33⅞	A Brnds 2.80	7	233	40¼	39⅞	40⅛	+ ⅛
30¾	19	Amsbdcst .80	29	993	30	29⅛	29⅞	— ⅛
12¼	9¼	AmBldM .40	8	12	11⅜	11½	11⅛	+ ⅛
35⅞	30⅜	AmCan 2.20	8	136	35	34½	34⅞	+ ⅜
23⅞	21	A Can pf1.75		44	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
3	1⅞	AmCan Mtg		20	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
27⅞	24⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	427	25½	26⅛	25⅞	
28½	22¾	ADistTel .64	12	11	26⅞	26½	26½	— ⅜
7½	4¼	AmDualVt		25	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	12½	ADul pf.84a		2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
23¼	20⅜	AmElPw 2	8	615	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
15	10	AFamily .28	8	171	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2¼	AmFin Sys		349	6⅝	6½	6⅛	— ⅜
[illegible]	[illegible]	AmFinSv pf		z4470	13	12½	13	+ 1
24¼	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		21	24⅜	24¼	24¼	
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		22	17⅛	17½	17½	— ¼
16⅝	13½	A Gnins .60	6	24	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
26¼	22	A GI PF¾—?		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24⅛	25
17	15	A Glns pf.90		3	16	16	16	
18¼	13	AmHoist .80	5	53	15⅞	15⅝	15¾	
37¾	32¼	AmHome 1	22	1006	34¼	33⅝	34	+ ⅛
37¾	29½	AmHosp .34	24	139	35⅝	35	35	+ ¼
4⅝	2½	Am Invest		29	4¼	4	4⅛	
10⅛	5⅝	A Medici .12	9	78	9	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp	5	71	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
7¾	5¼	Am Motors		575	6¾	6½	6⅝	
37	32¾	ANatG 2.54b	7	95	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ¼
12¼	8¾	AmSeat .20e	6	11	10¼	10	10	
14	8⅛	A Ship 1.07t	12	14	12⅞	12½	12¾	— ⅜
25⅞	16¾	AmStand 1	10	231	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛	+ ¼
7[illegible]	54½	A Std pf4.75		23	70⅞	70½	70⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	6⅝	AmStelll .30	11	94	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
31½	26½	AmStrs 1.60	6	10	28¼	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
58⅛	50⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1805	57⅜	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
61½	55	AmT&T pf 4		222	60⅞	60½	60¾	+ ¼
48¼	45⅛	ATT pfB3.74		6	47¼	47	47	— ¼
47⅞	43⅞	ATT pfA3.64		7	46¼	46	46	+ ⅛
10¾	8⅞	AWatWk .70	6	13	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
14¾	13	AW Spf1.25		z180	14	14	14	
9¾	5½	AmesD .0e	7	10	8⅛	8	8⅛	
24¾	19¼	Ametek 1	9	23	22⅞	22½	22⅞	+ ¼
24⅝	19	AMF In 1.24	13	372	21⅝	21¼	21½	
19⅞	14⅞	Amfac Inc 1	6	55	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
33⅞	26	AMP Inc .41	43	582	32⅞	31	32⅞	+ 1½
12	8½	Ampco mrtle	1	34	11	10⅞	11	
8½	4¾	Ampex Corp	21	512	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	+ ¼
3⅛	1¾	Amrep Corp		19	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
44¾	36½	Amstar 2.40	6	28	42⅞	42½	42⅞	+ ⅝
8	7½	Amstr pf.60		2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
82¼	57¼	Amsted 4	6	20	76¼	75¼	75¼	— ¾
8	5⅜	Amtel .32	6	28	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
22¾	17⅛	Anacond .60		3698	26⅛	25	25¾	+ 3⅜
30¼	22⅞	AnchrH 1.30	9	23	30⅞	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
42	35¼	AndCly 1.20	8	36	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	6	Angelica .12	11	79	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ¼
10½	7¼	Anixter .16	6	69	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
12¾	10	AnsulCo .53t	10	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
15¾	10¼	Apache .50	7	36	14⅛	13⅞	14	
28⅝	23¾	ApcoOil .49t	172	14	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp	108	47	3⅝	3⅛	3¼	— ⅛
17⅜	13½	APL Corp 1	6	49	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
27½	21⅜	APL pfC1.06		3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
4⅝	2½	Appild Mag	18	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
60⅜	47¾	ARA Sv 1.06	16	59	55⅝	54⅛	55	+ ½
13⅜	9¼	ArcataN .44	8	21	12⅞	12½	12¾	
28	22⅝	ArcatN pf 2		1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
27½	21½	ArchDan .20	13	130	23⅝	23	23⅛	— ⅛
6	3¼	Arctic Enir	23	30	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
3½	2	Aristar		11	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
17⅛	15¼	ArizPSv 1.36	6	84	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	
110	103¾	AriPpf 10.70		z100	108½	108½	108½	— 1
8½	6	ArkBest .35r		15	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
25	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	7	30	23⅜	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Arlen RltyD		55	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅝	4¼	Armada Co	13	13	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
35½	26¾	Armco 1.60a	9	219	34	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	27	Arm pf 2.10		412	31¼	30¾	31	+ ¼
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk .80	22	36	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	15	ArmRu .40e	9	6	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ¼
17	12⅞	AroCorp 1	9	6	16¾	16½	16⅞	
15½	9⅝	Arvin .13e	17	46	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
33	26⅝	ASA Ltd .80		50	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅛	Asarco mh0	23	783	19⅝	18⅛	19	+ 1⅛
26⅞	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	6	92	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
40	33¼	AsdDrG 1.40	14	167	38¼	37⅜	38¼	+ ¼
31⅞	22	AsdSpg 1.40	8	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
14¼	8¾	Athlone .60	5	68	13	12½	12⅝	+ ½
4¼	1⅝	Atico Mtg		18	3	3	3	+ ⅛
19¾	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	8	16	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	— ⅛
98½	81	AtlRich 2.50	13	354	83⅜	82½	83	— ¾
49	44½	AtlRc pf3.75		z300	46	46	46	
165⅛	137	AtlRch pf 3		5	141½	140	140¼	+ ¾
65	54¼	AtlRc pf2.80		59	56½	55¼	55¾	— ¼
4⅝	3¼	Atlas Corp	13	201	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
11¾	7¼	ATO Inc .24	7	145	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
65¾	54	AutData .40	29	38	60	59⅝	59⅝	— ⅜
7½	4⅛	Autmind .20	7	52	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
11⅝	4½	Avco Corp	4	260	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ¼
1⅞	9-16	Avco Cp wt		36	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
30¼	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		20	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅜
29⅛	23⅛	AveryPd .30	51	120	26	25¾	26	— ⅜
13⅛	7½	Avis Inc	8	87	11¾	11	11⅛	+ ¼
20⅝	10⅛	Avnetinc .50	9	673	20½	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
42	21	Avnet pf 1		5	42	41	42	
44¼	32¾	AvonPd 1.60	17	992	42¼	41½	41⅝	— ¼

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅞	18¾	BabckWil 1	8	237	28½	28	28⅛	+ ⅜
14⅝	4¾	Bache .40e	7	187	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	8⅞	Bakerin .24	9	104	10⅞	10	10⅛	— ⅜
54	41	Bakrintl .42	13	451	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ 1½
10⅞	8½	BaldDH .60	6	2	10¼	10½	10¼	
25¼	18¼	Ball Cp .70	8	18	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	12	146	16¼	14⅞	16	+ 1⅛
25¼	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	8	556	23¼	23	23⅛	
16½	12½	BanCa 1.15e	15	14	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
32⅞	26⅝	Bandag .05e	19	117	27	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
8¼	4½	Bangr Punt	4	50	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
18¾	12½	BangP pf 2		4	14⅞	14½	14½	+ ¼
12½	9	BanP pf1.25		3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
33	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	5	12	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11½	BK of Va .88	6	15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
35⅛	28⅞	BankTr 3	6	206	32⅞	32¼	32⅞	+ ½
27⅞	25⅝	BnkT pf2.50		16	27½	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
30⅝	26½	BarbOil 1.60		6	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ⅛
18	13½	BardCR .222	14	127	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ¼
12¾	7⅜	Basicinc .60	6	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
25¾	23¼	BatesMf .80	4	26	24⅞	24½	24½	
37⅝	29	BauschL .60	13	290	36¼	35	36⅛	+ 1
46⅝	39½	BaxtLab .21	28	1029	40⅞	40⅛	40½	
20⅝	17⅛	BayStG 1.88	6	4	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
5⅞	4⅛	BaykCig .24	26	2	5	5	5	
28	17	Bearing .40	12	12	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅜
25⅝	21½	BeatFds .76	12	945	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	23⅞	Beckmn .28	17	47	25½	25	25	
42⅞	35½	BectDick .50	18	283	36⅞	36	36⅝	+ ⅝
22⅞	14	BeechA .75b	9	101	21⅞	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
17⅝	13⅞	Beker .28	4	87	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
19⅝	13⅜	BelcoP .60e	6	12	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
20⅛	15⅝	Belden 1.20	9	12	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	7	BeldHe .30b	10	26	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	+ ⅛
24	15	Bell How .84		2226	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ½
19	13⅝	BemisCo 1b	12	38	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅝
61⅜	44	Benfix 2.28	11	52	59½	59⅛	59½	+ ⅜
92	66	Bendix pf 3		7	89	88½	89	+ 1½
23⅝	17⅝	BenfiCp 1.25	6	535	21¾	21½	21½	+ ⅛
58⅝	46½	Benef pf4.30		1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ½
28¼	25½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z100	26	26	26	— ½
4⅛	1⅛	BenfStd Mtg		2	3	2⅞	3	
2⅜	1⅝	Benguet B	7	99	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
5¾	2⅜	Berkey Pho		42	4⅞	4½	4½	
33¼	15⅝	Best Prod	15	140	33⅝	32½	32¾	— ¼
48	33	BethStl 2a	8	734	45¾	44⅝	45⅝	+ ¾
81	58	BigThr .52b	22	67	73	71½	73	+ 1⅛
28¾	23¼	BlackDr .40	28	408	24½	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅜
11¼	5	BlairJhn .32	10	57	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	7	21	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
20⅝	15⅝	BlockHR .80	10	99	16½	15¾	16½	+ ¾
48½	37⅜	BlueBell 1	9	31	47½	47	47¼	
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks		53	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29½	24⅞	Boeing 1	7	110	26⅛	25¾	26¼	— ⅛
30⅝	23½	BoiseCas .65	13	733	29¼	28½	29	+ ¾
25¾	21	BkMont 1.60	7	2	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
29¾	26	Borden 1.30	10	689	29⅞	28⅞	29⅛	+ 1¼
29⅝	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	12	55	26⅞	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Bormans	8	68	4	3⅞	3⅞	
24¾	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	10	444	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	+ ⅛
91¼	81½	BosE pf8.88		z270	87	87	87	+ ½
12	10⅝	BosE pf1.17		28	11¼	11	11	— ¼
14¼	8⅝	Braniff .20	12	312	12⅞	12⅜	12½	
19⅝	15⅛	BraunCF .50	6	27	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
56½	44⅝	BriggsS 1.60	19	31	54¾	53⅝	54	— ¾
79	66¼	BristMy 1.80	16	376	72	70½	71⅝	+ 1¼
47⅞	43⅝	BristM pf 2		13	45⅝	44⅝	45⅝	+ 1
12½	11	BritPet .38e	17	146	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	
35⅝	25¾	BrkwGl 1.70	9	111	32¾	32½	32½	+ ¼
18¼	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	7	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
13	11⅞	BrownCo .30	5	14	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
26	18⅝	BwnGp 1.20	11	38	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		14	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
16½	11	Brunswk .44	16	299	16⅛	15¾	16	+ ⅛
19	11	BrushW .50	11	65	18	17⅝	18	+ ¼
4	2⅛	BTMtg .70e		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
27¼	18	BucyEr .56	18	245	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
16⅛	9⅞	BuddCo .80	9	45	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛	+ ¼
5¾	4⅝	Budgind .24t	5	116	6⅛	5¾	6	+ ⅛
26¼	20⅛	BuffFo 1.20a	6	10	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ¼
8⅛	6	Bulova .20e		19	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	19⅝	BunkHil 1.86		4	20¼	20¼	20¼	
7¼	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		26	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
16¼	11¼	Bunkr pf1.50		5	15	14¾	14¾	
34	27⅛	Burlind 1.20	16	181	30⅞	29¾	29⅞	— 1
40⅛	31⅞	BurlNo .30e	9	88	38	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
7½	6¼	BurlNo pf.55		13	7⅛	7	7	
28¾	24½	Burndy .88	13	8	27½	27	27½	+ ¼
107¾	83⅛	Burrghs .68	27	458	108	106⅝	107½	+ ¼

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4½	2	CabCab For		35	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
27⅞	18⅞	Cabot Cp mo2		31	22⅛	21¾	22⅛	+ ⅜
5⅝	2¼	Cadence Ind		23	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3¼	Caesars Wrl	8	46	4⅛	4	4	
6⅞	3	Cal Finani	9	14	6¾	6¼	6¼	
17½	15¼	CalP Ut 1.52	9	9	16	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Callahn .60r	28	29	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ¼
3⅜	1¼	Camrn Brn		8	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
27½	18⅛	CampRL .68	18	35	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	31¾	CamSp 1.36	11	43	32⅝	32⅜	32½	
17⅛	13	CdnPac .86e	7	123	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
72⅛	11	CanalR 1.10	9	6	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
52⅝	42¼	CapCitis .20	15	78	49	48	48⅞	— ⅛
24⅛	20¼	CapHold .40	12	185	21⅞	21	21⅛	— ½
3	⅞	Caplt Mtg		6	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
65⅝	48½	Carbor 1.70	9	139	64⅝	63¼	64⅛	+ 1⅜
4¼	2½	Carling OKe		8	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Carlisle .88	13	13	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
61¼	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		z60	60⅝	60¼	60⅝	— ½
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		19	6	5⅞	5⅞	
21⅝	19⅝	CaroPw 1.60	6	483	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
29⅝	26⅝	CarP pf2.67		7	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	
33⅝	21½	CarTec 1.60	8	46	31	31	31	— ⅜
17⅝	11¼	CarrCp .52	40	417	16¼	15¾	16	+ ⅜
32¼	30½	Carr pf2.25		z180	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	
16⅞	12½	CarrGn .58e		4	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	
25¼	22	CartHaw .90	13	76	23⅛	22⅞	23	
42¼	38	CartHw pf 2		16	48	39	40	+ ½
8⅝	6½	CartWall .40	17	17	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
11	8⅝	CascNGs .92	5	37	9⅞	9	9	— ⅝
17⅝	15¼	CastlCk .80b	7	48	16⅛	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
91½	69⅝	CaterpTra 2	13	569	88½	86¾	88	— ⅛
58	46⅝	CBS 1.66	13	193	54⅝	54	54	
2¾	1⅝	CCI Corp		14	2⅝	2¼	2¼	
19¾	15¼	Ceco Cp 1.15	6	13	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
58	42⅝	Celanse 2.80	16	149	51⅝	51	51⅝	+ ⅜
52	46¾	Celn pfA4.50		5	49	49	49	+ ½
13⅝	7⅞	Centex .12	30	619	13½	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅜
19	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	15	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
18⅝	16	CenIlLt 1.68	10	44	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
31½	27½	CnILt pf2.87		z270	28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
29¼	26	CnILt pf2.62		z120	26½	26½	26½	
14⅝	12⅝	CenlIPS 1.20	8	14	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
22⅝	18⅝	CenLaE 1.28	7	66	20	20	20	+ ⅛
15¾	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	17	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	CenSoW 1.20	9	1054	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ¼
18	14⅛	CenSoya .60	9	154	15⅛	14½	14½	— ⅝
23⅛	19¼	CenTel 1.36	10	433	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
34⅝	19¼	CenDat .10e	17	65	30⅝	27½	30	— ¼
21⅜	15	Certi-teed .65	14	287	21⅞	20⅞	21⅝	+ 1
27⅞	21⅛	CessnaAir 1	18	48	25½	25⅛	25⅛	+ ½
28½	18	Champint 1	15	244	27¾	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
28⅝	18⅝	Chml pf1.20		397	27¾	27¼	27¼	+ ½
13⅞	11⅜	ChamSp .64	10	278	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	CharlCo .06e	4	90	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
25⅞	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	5	44	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
8½	7	ChaseFd .60		27	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	5	574	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ½
4	2⅝	ChaseT .83e		37	3⅛	3	3⅛	
11	7⅞	Chelsea .40	12	14	10⅛	9¾	10	
52	31⅞	Chemfn 1.40	6	48	50	49⅝	49⅝	+ ¼
36⅞	30⅛	ChmNY 2.88	5	121	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ½
50¼	36	ChesVa 1.90	9	2	49	49	49	— ¼
64⅞	56	Chesbg 1.52	21	75	59⅝	59½	59⅝	
40	34⅛	Chessie 2.10	8	35	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	—
31⅞	16⅝	ChiEaIl .25a	10	26	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅝	ChiMilw Cp		42	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
83⅞	61⅛	Chi Milw pf		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
35⅝	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	11	109	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	+ ¼
3⅜	2⅝	ChkFull .10t		29	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
7⅝	5	Chris Craft		122	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	12¼	ChCft cvpf		6	18	17¾	17¾	— ¾
15⅝	9¼	Chromal .70	8	523	14¼	13	14⅛	+ 1
21⅛	10⅝	Chrysler		1993	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
9-16	¼	Chrysler wt		184	13-32	5-16	11-32	
4½	2⅝	CI Rit Inv		4	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
21⅞	19¼	CinBell 1.60	7	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
20¼	18⅛	CinnGE 1.64	19	86	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
69¼	56¾	CinMila 1.40	18	61	60	59⅝	59⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	28⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	8	161	33⅜	33	33⅜	+ ⅜
33⅞	27⅛	Citicorp .88	12	4093	33⅜	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
46¾	38⅝	Citiesv 2.40	8	184	43¼	42⅝	42⅞	— ⅛
5	1⅞	CitzSR 1.10e		40	2⅝	2½	2⅝	—
11⅝	7	Citylnvst .46	10	226	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
75-16	9-16	City Inv wt		103	11-16	9-16	9-16	—
82	16½	Cityln pf B2		34	21¾	20⅞	21⅝	+ ½
10⅝	10	Cityln pf1.10		22	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
42½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	12	102	42⅛	41⅝	41⅞	— ½
10⅜	9	ClarkOil .50	14	9	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
6	4⅛	CLC Am .24	9	16	5½	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
63⅝	47	ClvCliff 1.50	19	18	63⅝	63	63⅝	+ ⅝
30	25½	ClvElll 2.66	9	39	28⅝	28⅜	28½	— ⅛
119¼	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z2160	115½	115	115⅛	+ ½
86	77½	ClElll pf7.40		z100	84	83⅝	84	
14⅞	11⅜	CloxCo .52	13	332	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
11⅛	7⅜	CluetPea .40	9	135	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	10½	CluettP pf 1		2	13	13	13	
14	8	CMlInv Co		303	13½	13	13½	+ ⅜
8¾	5⅜	CNA Finl	18	64	8⅛	8	8	
14	11⅝	CNA pfA1.10		34	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
12½	11	CNA I 1.08a		22	12	12	12	
1⅜	¾	CNA Larw		16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7	4⅝	CNA pf1.16k		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	7⅜	CoastSt Gas	4	200	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	19½	CstSG pf1.83		13	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—
95¼	82	CocaCol 25.5	22	202	88	86⅝	87⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	7¼	CocaBttg .40	14	342	8¼	7⅞	8	
16⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk .40	14	33	16⅛	15½	15½	—
6⅞	2¾	Coleco Ind	588	52	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ¼
31¼	26⅝	ColgPal .76	16	835	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ¼
15⅝	11⅜	CollinAik .96	28	33	14⅞	14½	14⅞	—
6⅝	4⅝	Collins Fd	11	18	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ¼
24⅝	20	ColPenn .50	9	874	24⅝	24¼	24¼	—
25	20⅝	ColonlSt 1.45	7	32	23⅛	22¾	22¾	—
47½	28½	CoItInd 2	7	97	46⅝	45⅞	46	+ ¼
65	47½	Colt pf4.25		58	65	64	64	
25¾	18⅛	Colt pf1.60		7	25¾	25	25¼	
26⅞	22⅝	ColGas 21.4	8	262	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ½
59⅝	56⅛	ColGs pf5.62		2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+ ¼
58¼	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		1	57½	57½	57½	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅛	Colum Pict	5	582	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
25⅞	21⅝	ColSOh 2.44	7	55	25⅞	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
108½	101	CoSO pf10.52		z50	103	103	103	
4⅝	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		13	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
18¼	12⅝	Combd Corn	11	25	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
41½	32½	CombE 1.90	9	65	38⅝	38¼	38⅝	+ ⅜
32	28	CmwE 2.40	10	964	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅝
98½	89	ComE pf8.40		15	93⅝	93¼	93¼	— ¼
83½	77	ComE pf7.24		3	81	80½	81	+ ⅜
31⅝	29½	ComE pf28.7		11	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
27	25⅝	ComE pf2.37		12	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
22⅝	20½	ComE pf1.90		9	21⅛	21	21	
21½	19⅛	ComE pf1.42		25	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	8⅞	CornwO .22t		388	11⅜	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	16	ComO pf1.72		5	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	+ ⅜
38¼	18⅝	Compugrp	10	68	32	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅛
8	4	Comput Sci	15	98	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
31⅝	23⅞	Comsat 1	6	189	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+ ⅜
13	8½	ConAgr .18r	8	29	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
55	43⅞	ConeMll 1.60	6	57	52⅝	50⅝	52⅝	+ 1
18⅝	10⅞	Congolm .50	15	174	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
19⅜	16	ConnM 1.60	13	13	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
25	20	Conrac .70	12	23	22⅞	22	22	+ ½
18	15	ConEd 1.30e	4	196	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	+ ⅛
65⅝	55½	ConEd pf 6		2	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞	+ ⅜
51⅝	44	ConEd pf 5		2	50⅝	50	50⅝	
23½	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	45	108	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	18⅝	ConFrgt .70	17	162	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅜
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	7	61	26	25⅞	26	
21⅜	19	ConsuPow 2	8	180	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
78	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z200	75	75	75	
75	63½	CnPw pf7.45		z100	71⅜	71	71	— ½
85	75½	CnPw pf 6		2	80½	80⅛	80¼	+ ⅜
68⅜	60⅝	CnPw pf5.50		14	64⅝	64⅜	64⅜	— ⅛
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z180	46	45⅛	46	
9⅛	5¾	Cont Air Lin		102	8⅝	8½	8½	
31½	26¾	ConCan 1.60	9	261	29⅝	29	29⅝	+ ⅝
8	5	ContCop .50		25	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
49⅝	43⅝	ContiCp 2.20	15	349	50¼	49½	50¼	+ ¾
54	47⅝	CtlC pfA2.50		3	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅜
54	48⅝	CtlC pfB2.50		3	54⅝	54½	54½	+ ⅜
46⅝	39⅝	ContlCp 2.32	7	168	45⅝	45⅜	45⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	9⅞	ContlSP 1.28	6	9	12	11⅞	12	
3	1⅝	Contil Rlty		35	2⅝	2	2	
78⅛	59⅝	ContOil 2	10	245	65⅛	64⅞	65⅛	+ ⅝
94	81½	ContOil pf 2		3	88	88	88	+ 2¼
15½	12¼	ContTele 1	11	288	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	17⅝	Control Dat	18	281	24⅝	24¼	24½	—
30⅞	26¾	Conwood 2a	8	9	30¼	29⅞	30⅛	+ ¼
6	2½	CookUn .20t	38	48	5⅛	5	5	
67	45⅝	Coopind 1.68	18	42	64⅝	64	64⅝	+ ⅜
33½	32¾	Coopind wt		1	32½	32½	32½	— ½
117¾	98½	Copl pfB2.50		2	115	115	115	+ 1⅝
6⅞	4⅞	Cooper Lab	21	55	7⅞	7¾	7¾	—
15	9⅝	CoopTR .60	6	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
16¼	13	CopT pf1.95		1	16	16	16	+ ¼
17⅞	10⅜	Copelnd 6.0	22	6	15½	15	15⅛	
24⅞	17⅞	CoppRg .56e		948	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+ 1⅝
51½	36⅞	Copow 2.48b	7	7	49¾	48⅝	49¾	+ ⅞
2⅝	1⅛	Cordura Cp		40	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
65	48⅝	CornG 1.2a	35	146	62⅝	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅝
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		14	2⅝	2½	2½	
36⅝	28⅜	CoxBdct .54	14	4	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ¼
48½	42⅞	CPC Int 2.14	9	202	44	43⅝	43⅝	+ ⅛
78¾	47⅝	Crane 2.40	5	187	67⅞	66⅝	66⅞	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	CreditF 2.4	14	21	4⅞	4⅛	4¼	
24⅛	21⅞	CrockN 1.66	7	36	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
42⅜	35½	CrockN pf 3		6	40⅜	40½	40½	+ ⅛
26	18⅞	CrouHl .80b	11	41	26	25	25⅞	— ⅛
69	57¼	CroHl pf33.5		10	67	67	69	
22½	16⅝	Crown Cork	8	225	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ¼
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	15	94	46⅝	45⅞	46	
23⅝	14⅝	CTS Cp .50	10	147	24	23½	23¾	+ ½
10¼	7⅝	Culligan .49	9	4	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
33⅛	19⅝	CumEng 1a		25	31⅜	30¾	30⅞	— ½
9⅝	6½	CunnDrg .25	9	15	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
72	71	Currinc 1.08		19	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	
15⅝	10	CurtisWr .40	8	117	13⅝	12¾	13	— ⅝
40¼	26⅝	CutlerH 1.60	9	17	37¾	35⅝	36⅝	— ¼
23⅞	15⅝	CyclopsCp 1		44	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
38⅝	25½	Cyprus 1.40	11	15	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛

D

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅜	8¾	Damon .20		120	10⅝	10½	10½	
10¾	7	DanRiv .10e		72	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
24½	20⅞	DanaCp .76	18	163	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ¼
41	27½	Dartind 6.4b	14	173	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
41⅝	38¼	DartInd pf 2		39	40	39½	39⅞	+ ⅛
33⅝	27⅝	Data Genl	33	389	31⅝	30¾	31	+ 1¼
17¾	10⅝	Dayco .58b	6	20	17	16⅝	17	+ ¼
36⅛	26⅝	DaytHud .84	15	209	35	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅝
19⅝	17½	DaytPL 1.66	8	107	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
117¼	111½	DPL pf 12.50		2150	116½	115½	116½	+ ½
2⅝	10	DeanW .50a	7	122	19¼	18⅝	19¼	
70⅛	51¾	Deere 1.90	10	690	67¼	65⅝	66⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	12⅛	DelmaP 1.20	9	93	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
26½	22⅝	DelMon 1.40	6	248	25	24½	24⅞	+ ½
44⅝	37	DeltaAir .60	23	276	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝	
5	3⅝	Deltec Intl	28	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅝	4	Deltona Crp		45	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
21⅝	19½	DennisMfg 1	9	10	19⅝	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
25¼	20¼	Dennys .32a	14	32	24	23⅝	23⅝	
34⅝	27⅝	Dentsply .80	6	105	31⅞	31	31	— ½
21	15½	Deseret .25	18	81	20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
11⅛	5⅝	DeSoto In .20	20	53	10½	9⅞	10½	+ ½
15	13⅝	DetEdis 1.45	10	132	14½	14⅛	14⅝	
93	82¼	Det E pf9.32		z340	89	88½	88½	— 1½
76⅝	66	Det E pf7.68		z850	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	+ ⅜
74½	64	Det E pf7.36		z230	72½	72½	72½	+ ½
62	55⅝	Det E pf5.50		19	60	58⅝	60	+ 2
27¼	25	Det E pf2.75		78	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
27⅛	25¼	DeE pfB2.75		6	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
20	12¼	Dexter .44	12	7	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	Dial Finl .60	7	8	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
42⅝	35⅝	Diamint 2	10	51	42	41⅞	41⅞	— ⅛
22¾	17¼	DiamM 1.72t	4	25	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
76⅝	53⅝	DiamSh 1.80	10	369	69¼	68⅝	69	+ 1¼
87¼	60⅝	Dia Sh pfC 2		24	80	78⅝	80	+ 1½
34¼	24½	Dia pf D1.20		53	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅜
11⅝	8	DickAB .40	13	40	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
10⅝	8¼	Dictaphn .60	14	28	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¼
15	10⅝	Diebold .44	10	28	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅜
6⅝	4⅝	DiGiorgio	64	116	6½	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅛
178⅛	135½	Digital Eqpt	37	350	175	173¼	173¼	—
11½	7⅝	Dillingm .40	7	32	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—
63	50⅛	Disney .12b	27	347	60	58⅝	58⅝	—
2⅝	1½	Diversd In		12	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
3⅛	1⅞	Diversd Mtg		80	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	11	DrPepper .36	26	152	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	
44⅝	32½	DomeM .80a	13	33	43⅜	42⅝	43	
6⅝	2⅝	DonLuf .05e	15	133	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	
24⅝	20¼	Donnelly .60	12	27	21⅜	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	DorOliv .20e	6	37	15	14⅞	15	+ ¼
10½	6⅝	Dorsey .10a	13	32	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
60	44	Dover 1.40	10	37	57	56⅝	56⅞	+ ⅛
114⅝	91⅞	DowCh 1.60	16	687	109⅝	107¼	107¼	+ 1⅛
6⅝	4⅝	DPF Inc	59	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
25⅝	22½	Dravo .55	10	28	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
76½	62¼	Dresser 1.50	9	237	77⅛	76⅛	76⅝	+ ⅞
18⅝	16⅛	DrexBd 1.44		16	18⅛	17⅞	18	
9⅛	6¼	Dreyfus .40a	7	36	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	17¼	DukeP 1.50	10	394	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
97½	88	Duke pf8.70		z260	90	90	90	
92	79½	Duke pf8.20		z20	86	86	86	
29⅝	25⅝	Duke pf2.69		7	27⅝	27½	27½	
33⅛	26⅝	DunBrad 1	8	57	29⅞	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
5½	2⅛	Duplan Cp		26	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
161¼	125½	duPont 4.25e	27	283	149⅝	147⅝	149	+ ⅞
62⅝	59½	duPnt pf4.50		10	61	60½	60½	— 1
19⅝	17⅛	DuqLt 1.72	8	73	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	22	DuqLt 4pf 2		z100	22¾	22⅝	22¾	— ½
12	7¼	Dymoln .40	10	19	9⅝	9½	9½	

E

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅞	21⅛	E Systems 1	8	41	26	25⅝	25⅝	
34⅝	25⅝	EagleP 1.16	9	30	35⅝	34	35⅛	+ 1⅛
22⅝	18⅝	EascoCp .60	9	31	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	4⅛	EastAir Lin		220	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
34⅝	23¼	EastGsF .80	8	180	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	14⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
118⅝	104⅝	EasKd 1.56a	30	539	113¼	111⅝	113	+ ¾
38	29⅝	Eaton 1.80	14	116	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅜
26⅝	23⅛	Echlin .48	19	16	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	
30	24⅝	EckrdJk .36	20	27	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	— ⅜
21⅞	16¼	EckdNC .32	12	5	20¼	20	20	
56	45½	EdisBro 1.72	9	36	56	56	56	
17⅝	14¼	EG&G .14	14	57	15⅝	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	6	9	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
16½	12⅝	EDS .50a	11	50	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	El Mem Mg		336	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
7⅝	5	EMM pf 1k		12	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
33⅞	15¼	ElginN .10e	13	172	30⅝	30	30¼	+ ⅜
7½	4⅝	Elixir Ind	26	461	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	11¼	ElPaso 1.10	7	175	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
44¼	30⅝	EltraCp 1.74	9	12	43½	42⅝	43⅛	—
41½	34	EmerEl .80	21	557	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅝
59½	44⅝	EmeryAir 1	29	31	46¼	45⅝	46	
15	8⅝	Emeryln .40	20	31	13½	13⅛	13½	
28⅝	22⅝	Emhart 1.30	9	57	28	27½	27⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	4⅝	EMI Lt .19e	16	692	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	
14⅝	13½	EmpDE 1.28	9	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
6¼	5	EmD 5pf.50		z10	5¼	5½	5¼	
6¼	4½	Em 4.7pf.47		z900	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
16	12¼	EmpGas .20	5	96	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
31¼	22½	EnglhdM 1	8	186	30⅝	30	30⅝	+ ⅜
192½	146½	EngM pf4.25		3	190	189½	190	+ 2½
8	5¼	EnnisB .32a	6	23	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅝	Enserch 1.60	8	207	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
108⅝	105½	Ens pf 10.32		z600	106½	106½	106½	+ ¼
28	21½	Entex 1.20	7	26	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
30⅝	17⅝	Envirotech	12	21	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅛
29	21⅛	Equifax 2	11	50	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
11⅝	9⅝	Equimrk .88	7	13	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
33½	29½	EquitGs 2.40	6	2	32½	32⅝	32⅝	
21½	17¼	EqutLf 2.34e	11	33	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
40⅝	31⅝	Esmark 1.52	8	51	39½	39	39⅛	+ ¼
6⅝	4⅝	Esquire .32	14	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16	5⅝	Esterline .32	10	37	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
49¼	29½	Ethyl 1.40	8	173	47	45	45⅝	— 1¼
63⅝	39¼	Ethyl pf2.40		5	61	58½	58½	— 2
9⅛	5	Evans Prod	12	990	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
19½	14⅝	ExCelO 1.10	7	30	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ¼
20	18⅝	Exclsr 1.76e		12	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
93⅝	85⅝	Exxon 5	8	608	89¼	88⅝	89	+ ⅛

F

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8⅝	5½	Fabrge .40	13	126	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	36⅝	FairCam .80	27	361	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	6¼	Fairind .30	14	52	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
15	11¼	FairmtF .68	9	34	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	9	Fansteel .40	14	24	13⅝	12¼	12⅛	— ⅜
7½	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	10	10	6½	6¼	6¼	
13⅝	8⅝	Farah Mfg	5	59	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
9½	4	Fedders Cp		2054	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
30⅝	22½	FedrlCo 1.40	5	99	31	30⅝	30⅞	
17¼	12⅝	FedMogul 1	60	21	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
16¾	14½	FedNMt .88	6	286	15½	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
35⅝	24	FedPap 1.60	7	79	36⅛	35⅝	36¼	+ ¼
22⅝	16½	FPap pf1.20		30	22⅝	22	22	
15	10¼	F Signl .40e	7	14	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
59⅝	49⅝	FedDSt 1.36	19	314	60	59⅝	59⅞	+ ⅛
36	21⅝	Ferro 1.10	11	109	34	34	34	+ ⅜
13⅝	8⅛	Fibrebd Cp		83	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
5	3⅛	FldFar .54e	6	171	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
22⅝	15	FieldcrMil 1	7	41	20⅝	20	20⅜	+ ¼
11⅛	7⅛	Filtrol Cp	5	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	FinSanB .28	5	38	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅝
13⅝	9½	FinlFed .23r	6	146	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅝
26	22	Firestn 1.10	10	491	24⅝	23⅝	24	
16⅞	12¼	FstChar .61t	9	855	15⅝	14½	15⅝	+ 1
23⅝	16½	FstChic .96	8	365	22	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
40⅝	36⅝	FstlnBn 1.10	11	35	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
14	10⅝	FstMiss .36	4	94	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
26½	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	8	496	28	26⅝	27⅝	+ 1⅛
17⅝	14⅝	FstPa 1.32	12	79	16	15⅝	15⅝	
4⅛	2⅛	FstPa Mtg		17	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅛	FstUnR .96b	4	7	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
6	4⅝	FstVaBk .45	10	41	6	5⅝	5⅝	—
22¼	17⅝	FWiaCp 1.76	7	3	20½	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
13	10⅝	FishFds .20	6	285	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	FishrSci .20	11	45	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
20	14⅝	FleetEnt .32	30	415	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
18⅝	15¼	Fleming .80	8	82	15½	15¼	15¼	—
12½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	7	446	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	16	Flintkot 1.16	11	170	20⅝	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
59½	50⅝	Flin pfA4.50		z20	57	57	57	+ 1
24⅝	16⅝	FlaE Coast	11	1	23	23	23	— ⅛
16	13⅝	FlaGas .90	6	31	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	26½	FlaPow 2.10	7	60	27⅝	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅜
28⅝	23⅝	FlaPwL 1.56	7	260	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—
29⅝	19½	FlaStl 1.50	6	9	25½	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
39⅛	33½	FluorCp .60	10	228	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	—
92⅝	83	Fluor pfB 3		2	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	— 1⅝
27⅛	19⅞	FMC 1	8	132	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
39⅝	31⅝	FMC pf2.25		10	37½	37	37	
6½	4⅛	Fd Fair .20		19	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
14	10½	FooteCB .90	8	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅛	— ⅜
57⅝	43⅝	FordM 2.40	23	1501	57	56	56⅝	+ 1
29	23⅝	FMK pf1.80		17	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
40⅝	28⅝	FtHowP .64	13	76	37	36⅝	36⅝	—
29⅝	21⅝	FosWh 1.16b	7	58	25½	25	25	
38	27½	Foxboro .80	10	22	36	35¼	35⅝	— ⅛
32½	23¼	FrnklnM .40	14	91	32	31¾	31⅝	
27⅝	21½	FreeoM 1.60	11	61	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	16⅝	Fruehf 1.80	12	30	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	— ⅛
[illegible]	4⅝	Fuqua Ind		1246	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+ 1

G

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	5⅝	Gable Ind		27	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	10⅝	GAF Cp .52	9	233	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	
22	15⅝	GAF pf 1.20		53	21⅞	21	21⅞	+ ⅝
32⅝	26⅝	GATX 1.80	9	88	31⅞	30⅞	31¼	+ ¼
43	36⅝	GATX pf2.50		15	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	21⅝	GamSk 1.40	6	10	27⅝	27	27	+ ⅛
25⅝	16⅝	GamS pf1.60		2	24	24	24	+ ⅛
40	32⅝	Gannett .72	22	87	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
31	22⅝	GardDen .76	16	107	28⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅜
16⅛	14⅛	Garfinkl .95	8	31	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
13⅝	10⅝	Gas Svc 1.20	8	9	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Gateway In	20	25	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	27	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	9⅝	Gemini Cap		6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	12⅝	Gemini In 1a		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
11⅝	9⅛	GAInv 1.06e		61	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
46½	35¼	GnAOil .80b	14	36	42½	41½	42	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	GenBanc .80		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	GnCable .72	6	304	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	13⅝	GenCig 1.20	7	24	17¼	16⅞	17½	+ ⅛
26⅛	18½	G Cinma .54	8	132	22⅛	21⅞	22	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Gen Develpt	6	21	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
49½	37¼	Gen Dynam	6	113	48⅝	47⅝	48⅛	+ 1
56⅝	46	GenEl 1.60	16	1640	52¼	51¼	51⅞	+
31¼	27	GnFood 1.50	12	384	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+
20½	15⅝	GnGth 1.29e	19	20	19⅝	19⅛	19½	+
14⅛	10½	GenHost .60	5	29	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+
13⅝	8¼	Gen Instru	32	176	10⅝	10⅝	12⅛	+
32½	27⅝	GnInstr pf 3		5	30	30	30	+
34⅝	28⅝	GenMills .66	16	326	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+
70¼	57⅝	GnMot 2.40e	15	1454	67⅝	66⅝	67⅝	+
71	65	GnMot 5pf 5		2	71	70⅝	70½	—
53½	47¼	GMot pf3.75		3	52⅝	52⅝	52¾	+
7¾	5	GenPort Inc	102	73	7⅝	7	7⅛	+
18⅝	16⅝	GPubUt 1.48	8	108	17	16⅝	16⅞	
11⅛	7¾	GenRefr .40	4	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+
45⅞	44⅝	GnSignal .84	14	69	44½	44	44	—
5⅝	3⅝	Gen Steel	5	16	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	
28¼	25⅝	G TelEl 1.80	9	802	26⅛	25⅝	26	—
23⅝	1	G Tire 1.10b	8	98	21½	21⅝	21⅝	—
9	5⅝	Genesco Inc		279	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	
24⅝	18⅝	Genstar 1.20	6	1	22⅝	22½	22½	+
47⅝	36⅝	GeorPie .76	21	17	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
53⅝	42	GaPac .80b	22	582	55⅝	54¾	54⅝	+
80	68¾	GaPw pf7.72		z2080	74½	73¼	73¼	—
28	26	GaPw pf2.75		24	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—
26⅝	21⅛	Gerber 1.20	9	345	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	—
177⅝	155½	GettyO 1.80e	11	53	165½	155½	158⅝	+ 1
8¼	4½	GF Bus .32a	27	377	7¼	7	7	—
12⅝	10⅝	GiantPC .80	13	9	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
14½	9⅝	GibrFin .58t	4	147	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+
10⅝	5⅝	GiddLew 1.40	7	105	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+
14¼	9⅝	GifrdHill .52	9	18	14	13⅝	13¾	
38⅝	31½	Gillette 1.50	12	357	32½	32	32⅛	+
16¼	13⅛	Ginos Inc	9	48	15⅝	15	15⅛	+
14⅝	6¼	Gleason Wk		7	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—
11¼	8⅝	GlobaI Mar	16	75	9⅝	9⅛	9	+
32⅝	20⅝	GlobeUn 1a	7	43	30⅝	28⅝	30⅝	+
18⅝	17⅝	GoldWt Fin	7	190	17⅝	16½	16⅝	—
17¼	12⅝	GoldWtF pf		18	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+
25⅝	21⅝	Goodyr 1.10	10	533	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	
16¼	12¼	GorJwlA .32	8	77	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+
32⅝	25⅝	Gouldin 1.36	8	49	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—
23⅝	1⅝	Gould pf1.35		88	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+
33⅝	24¼	Grac. 1.70	4	177	31½	30½	31⅛	+
37⅝	24⅝	Grainger .30	23	91	33⅝	33	33¼	+
18⅝	12⅝	GrandUn .80	9	7	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
17⅝	12¼	Granitvl .80	7	42	15⅝	14⅝	15	—
19⅝	18¼	GrayDrg .40	6	7	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+
12⅝	10⅝	GtA&PTea		116	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—
24⅛	10⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	7	4	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
17	14⅝	GtNoIr 1.25e	17	5	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+
71	42¼	GtNorN 1.80	11	107	69½	68⅝	68⅝	—
32¼	25¼	GtNN pf1.60		5	31	30⅝	30⅝	+
18⅝	13⅝	GtWnFin .44	16	301	17¼	16¼	17⅛	+
30⅝	21¼	GrWU 2.92e	3	14	26¼	25⅝	26⅛	+
20¼	18⅝	GtWn pf1.88		18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+
18⅛	15⅝	GrGiant 1.08	12	36	17¼	17	17⅛	
17⅝	13	Greyhd 1.04	9	360	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+
3⅝	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		95	3⅛	3	3⅛	+
3¼	1½	Grolier Inc		18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—
17⅝	14	Grumm .60a	5	40	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	—
15⅝	9⅝	Guardin .20	10	7	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+
3½	1½	Guard Mg		14	2⅛	2	2	
10¼	7½	GlfLdHld .56	8	69	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
1½	1½	GulfMtg Rlt		21	2⅛	2¼	2¼	
25⅞	20⅝	GulfOil 1.70	6	1567	23⅝	23	23¼	
21⅝	14¼	GulfResrc 1	5	139	18	17⅝	17⅝	+
31	20⅝	GlfR pfA.20		1	25	25	25	+
26⅝	18	GfR pfB1.30		7	23⅝	22¼	22½	+ 1
15⅝	13	GlfStUt 1.12	8	155	18⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
54	49	GlfSU pf4.52		z50	55	55	55	+ 2
55¼	48⅝	GlfSU pf4.40		z10	54⅝	54½	54½	— 1
26⅝	21	GlfWn .60b	6	334	25½	25	25¼	—
8½	3⅝	GlfW Ind wt		795	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
102¾	76	GlfW pf 3.87		10	98	96	96	
76½	6	GlfW pf5.75		2	73	73	73	— 1
47⅝	35⅝	GlfW pf2.50		3	46⅝	46⅝	46¾	
6⅝	3⅛	Gulton Ind	18	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+

H

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36	27⅝	Hack W 2.40	7	3	33	32⅝	32⅝	—
18⅝	14⅝	HallFB .40	12	11	17½	17¼	17½	—
17¼	13⅝	HallPrt .90a	7	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+
166	130½	Hallibtn 1.40	12	189	142⅝	140⅝	142⅝	+
23⅝	16¼	HamrlP 1.20	10	24	21¾	21½	21½	
6⅝	3⅝	Hammond		6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
7⅝	5	Handlmn .40	14	7	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	+
34	21½	HandyHar 1	5	25	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+
21	14⅝	HanesCp .76	8	208	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+
60½	43¾	Hanna 1.60	12	17	59	58½	58½	—
26⅝	23⅝	HarBrJ 1.30	7	48	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+
9⅝	6⅝	Hardees	16	17	8⅝	8	8	—
40½	29	Harnish 1.40	6	21	38¼	37⅝	38⅛	+
14⅝	12¼	Harrah .26a	9	9	13½	13½	13½	
47¼	33⅝	Harris 1.40	13	71	47⅝	46⅝	46⅝	—
25⅝	18⅝	Harsco 1.20	6	37	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
14¼	8¾	HartSMx .60	14	44	10¾	13½	10¼	
24⅝	17⅝	HarteHk .45	18	8	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+
17⅝	16⅝	HatlSe 1.44a		26	16⅝	16½	16½	+
24	22¾	HawiiEl 1.76	8	22	23⅝	23	23	
16¼	14¼	HayesAlb 1	8	17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
17⅝	3¼	Hazeltine	17	63	11	10½	10¾	
17	12⅝	Hecks .16	9	36	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+
17⅝	10⅝	HeclaM .71	19	27	17	16¼	17	+
12½	9	HellmBr .52	7	23	14⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
51¼	45⅝	HeinzH 1.36	11	15	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	
32	28¾	Heinz pf1.70		3	29⅝	29	29	—
25¾	24¼	Hellerlnt .84	10	38	25⅝	25⅜	25½	—
40¼	30¼	HelmerP .35	7	34	31	30½	30¾	
2	1⅛	Hemisp Cap		3	1⅝	1¾	1¾	—
7⅝	6⅝	Heminc .46e		1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
38	27⅝	Hercules .80	47	214	36½	36	36⅛	+
23¼	18½	HershyFd 1	9	18	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	
23¼	17⅝	Hesston .80	7	12	23¼	23	23	—
25⅝	22¼	Heste pf1.60		30	25	24¾	25	
57¼	48½	Heublin 1.20	17	573	54⅝	53½	53½	— 1
117⅝	93⅝	HewltPk.30	35	789	108½	106¼	106⅝	— 1½
7¼	4⅝	High Voltg	16	38	6⅝	6½	6½	
21¼	17½	Hillenbd .78	7	14	18⅝	18½	18⅝	—
40½	31⅝	HiltonH 1.40	13	60	36	34¼	36	+ 1
19¼	17	HiltonH wi		3	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+
7½	4¼	HMW Ind	8	46	7⅛	7	7⅛	
28	20¼	Hobart .80	15	28	26¼	25¾	25¾	—
20⅝	14⅝	HoernW .80	9	52	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—
9⅝	5⅝	Hoff Elctrn	8	8	8½	8½	8½	
20	14⅝	Holiday .40	14	820	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+
23½	32⅝	HollyS 3.40a	2	25	39¼	38⅝	39	—
44⅝	37	Homestk 1a	20	78	43⅝	43	43¼	+
56½	32¾	Honywll 1.40	16	294	52	51¼	51½	—
32⅝	21	HoovBll .36	8	30	30	29¾	30	+
3⅝	1⅝	Horizon Cp		153	3¼	3	3¼	
15½	12¼	HospAff .60t	8	3	14¼	14⅛	14½	
28½	20¼	HospCpA .24	15	228	23½	22¾	23⅛	—
16	12½	Hostlntl .36		146	18⅝	18⅛	13¼	+
13⅝	6¼	Houdall .80a	6	26	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+
16½	12¼	HouseMif .72	7	72	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+
13⅝	10¼	HousFab .24	12	49	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+
20½	15⅝	HoushF 1.10	7	118	18	17⅝	18	+
36¼	30¼	HouF pf2.50		5	34¼	34	34	
35	20½	HousLP 1.50½		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
63¼	48⅝	HousNGas 1	12	84	58⅝	57¾	57¾	—
17⅝	14⅝	HowJohn .24	14	141	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
13⅝	11	Hubbrd 1.20		x10	13	12¾	12¾	—
20¼	14⅝	HudsnA .80	13	1	20	20	20	—
7¼	4½	HughHat .40	104	10	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+
52½	38⅝	HughsTl .40	13	159	43⅝	42½	43	+
15⅝	11⅝	Humana .40	9	58	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+
15¼	12⅝	HuntCh .30	21	59	13	13	13⅝	—
31⅝	15¼	HuttnEF .60	6	89	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+
25⅝	21	HuttnEF wi		5	22½	22¼	22¼	+
17⅝	12½	Hoyck .40	23	318	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
14⅝	6¾	Hydromt .36	7	99	13¾	13½	13⅝	+

I

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	16⅝	ICInds 1.30	7	78	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
41⅞	35⅝	ICInd pf3.50		7	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	
5¼	3⅝	ICN Pharm		92	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
29½	26	IdahoP 2.06	11	39	26½	26	26⅛	+
18½	13¼	IdealBasic 1	8	183	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+
9⅝	6⅝	IdealToy .36t	7	58	9½	8⅝	9	
27⅝	22	IllPowr 2.50	10	78	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	+
14⅝	10¼	ImpICpA .20	6	352	12¾	12¼	12¾	+
40¼	35⅝	INA Cp 2.12	15	65	37½	37	37¼	—
19½	18¼	INA In 1.59e		14	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+
6⅝	4⅝	Income Cap		2	6¼	6	6	—
24¼	19⅝	IndianGas 2	8	5	22	21⅝	22	+
112¾	102	IndM pf 12		z80	110	109¾	110	—
25⅝	20⅝	IndplPL 1.62	9	109	20⅝	20	20⅝	—
15¼	10½	IndlNat 1.20	7	5	14	14	14	+
11⅛	8⅝	Inexco Oil	24	182	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	
90⅝	70	IngerR 2.60	14	254	88¼	88¼	88¼	+ ⅝
56	45¼	IngR pf2.35		245	53¾	53	53⅝	+ ⅝
67½	47⅞	InldCon 1.80	10	51	67½	67	67½	+ ½
52⅝	41	InindStl 2.40	11	135	47⅝	49	49	—
12¼	7¾	Inmont .44	8	93	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
12¼	8⅝	Insilco .76	8	185	11½	11½	11½	+ ½
15⅝	13¾	Insil pfA1.25		2	15⅝	15¼	15¼	—
28½	20⅝	Inspir Copo		726	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ 1⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Instit InvTr		2	2	2	2	
9⅝	7	Integon .32	7	146	8⅝	8	8½	
48	38⅝	Interco 1.52	10	33	45⅝	45	45¼	+ ½
8⅝	4⅛	Intercti Div	3	10	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
42½	25⅝	IntrlkoInc 2	6	53	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	— ¼

(Continued on next page.)

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صورة عن الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 17

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		IBM 7	20	590	262½	260	261	— ⅞
		IntFlavF .32	39	231	26¾	25⅝	26	+ ¼
		IntHarv 1.70	9	303	27	26⅞	27	+ ¾
		IntMinCh 2	4	109	41¼	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
		IntMinr pf 4		1	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
		IntMng .15e	8	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
		IntMult 1.50	7	16	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
		InNick 1.40a	14	400	34⅝	33¾	34	+ ½
		IntPaper 2	15	729	75⅝	74⅝	75¼	— ¾
		IntRectif .15		10	7⅞	6⅞	7	
		IntTT 1.60	9	1029	28¼	27⅝	27⅝	
		IntTT pfH4		1	54½	54⅛	54½	
		ITTpfI 4.50		6	53¾	53½	53½	
		IntTT pfJ4		1	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
		IntTT pfK4		1	49⅝	49	49	— 1½
		ITT pfN2.25		80	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
		Intrpce 1.45	2	38	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
		IntrpGp 1.20	7	91	25⅝	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
		IntrsBrd .80	5	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
		IntrsPw 1.45	8	11	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
		IntrstUn .24	7	30	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
		Iowa Beef	4	405	31⅝	30⅞	31⅝	+ ¾
		Iowa El 1.30	11	8	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
		IowaIlG 1.72	8	24	18¾	18½	18½	
		IowaPwLt 2	7	23	23¼	23	23	+ ½
		IowaPS 1.60	7	33	18⅛	18	18⅛	
		Ipco Hosp	12	35	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
		ITE Imp .28	11	10	23½	23¼	23½	
		Itek Corp		124	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ½
		ItelCorp .20	8	273	12⅜	11⅞	12	— ⅛
		IU Intl .85	5	273	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
		IU Inf A		5	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ¼
		J						
		JamesF .80	11	14	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ½
		Jantzen .70	7	22	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ¼
		JapanF .91e		66	9⅛	9	9	+ ¼
		JeffPilot .72	11	82	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
		JeC pf 10.50		z20	118	118	118	+ 1
		JerCen pf 11		z260	105	105	105	+ 1
		JewelC 1.30	9	261	22¼	21	22¼	+ 1¼
		Jewelcor		40	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
		JimWalter 1	11	375	44⅛	42¼	43⅞	+ 1½
		JimW pf1.60		310	48	47	48	+ 2
		JHanS 1.50e		29	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
		JHanI 1.88e		5	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	
		JnnMan 1.20	15	212	30⅛	29¾	30⅛	+ ⅜
		JohnJn .80a	27	324	86⅝	86	86½	+ 1½
		JohnCon .80	11	72	24	23⅞	23⅞	+ ½
		JhnCont pf 2		3	43½	43½	43½	+ ½
		JonLogn .50	15	28	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
		Jorgen 1.60	4	6	36⅝	36	36	— ⅝
		Jostens 1b	9	24	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅜
		JoyMfg 1.0	10	81	40¼	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
		Justice Mtg		5	3¼	3½	3¼	
		K						
		KaisrAl 1.20	8	51	32¾	31⅞	32¾	+ 1⅛
		Kai 59pf4.75		1	65¼	65¼	65¼	— 1
		Kai 66pf4.75		1	63½	63½	63½	
		KaiA pf 4.12		4	55	55	55	
		KaisCem .50	36	46	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ½
		KaiCe pf1.37		3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ¼
		KaneMill .24	5	29	18¼	17½	17¾	
		Kaneb .90b	7	29	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅞
		KCtyPL 2.28	7	26	25½	25⅜	25½	
		KC Souin 1r	7	2	21	21	21	— ¼
		KC Sou pf 1		z100	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
		KanGEl 1.68	6	42	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
		KanNeb 1.32	8	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
		KanPLt 1.60	7	8	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
		Katy Ind	7	9	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
		Kty pfB 1.46		5	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
		Kaufm Brd		153	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
		Kauf pf .50		8	17⅛	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
		Kawecki Brl		35	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
		KeeneCp .20	7	32	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
		Keller .20	26	18	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ¼
		Kellong .90	15	241	21½	21¼	21⅜	— ¼
		Kellwood .80	7	35	14⅝	14½	14½	
		Kennmtl .84	10	14	26	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
		Kennct 1.15e	54	280	35⅝	35	35⅜	+ ⅛
		KyUtil 1.80	7	15	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
		KerrGls .40	8	126	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛	— ⅛
		KerrMcGe 1	13	663	68⅛	66⅞	68⅛	+ 2
		KeystCon 1a	5	16	20⅛	20	20⅛	
		KiddeW 1	7	141	27¾	27¼	27⅛	— ⅛
		Kidde pfCwt		17	44¼	43¼	43¾	— ⅛
		Kidde pfB 4		1	47½	47½	47½	
		Kid pf A2 20		3	57½	57½	57½	— ½
		KimbCl 1.80	9	347	40⅛	39¾	40⅛	+ ⅜
		KingDSt .50	11	55	11¾	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
		KirschCo .90	21	4	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
		KLM Airlin		1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
		KnightRid .54	18	441	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ½
		Koehring	17	5	12⅛	11⅞	12	
		Koppers 1.40	11	234	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
		Koracrp Ind	36	14	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
		Kraftco 2.12	9	184	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+ ⅛
		KresgeS .24	24	1047	38⅝	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅞
		Kroehler Mf		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
		Kroger 1.36	8	111	20	19⅝	19¾	
		Kysor .20		25	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
		L						
	7½	LacGas 1.65	7	7	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
	2	LamsSess 1	13	3	14½	14⅜	14½	
	2⅜	LaneBry .72	6	8	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
		LearSieg .32	7	90	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		LearS pf2.25		4	29⅞	29	29	
		Leaswy .78b	11	9	31⅛	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
		LeedsN .50	10	87	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
		Leesona .60	7	17	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
		LehPCr .80	17	13	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
		LehVal Ind		40	1¾	1¾	1¾	
		LV In pf .50		1	15	15	15	— 1
		Lehmn .94e		115	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	
		Lennar Crp	229	119	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅝
		Lenox .84	12	7	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ¼
		LesFay .40b	8	18	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
		LevFd Cap		15	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
		LevFin .75e		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
		LeviStra .80	9	22	50⅛	49⅝	50⅛	+ ½
	4	Levitz Furn		753	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
		LFE Cp	10	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
		LFE pf.50		1	6	6	6	+ ½
		LOF 1.20	14	56	29⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
		LOF pf4.75		10	61	61	61	
		LibbMcNL	10	10	8	8	8	
		LibrtyCp .40	7	7	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ½
		Librty Loan		35	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
		LiggMy 2.50	8	30	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛	+ ⅝
		LiggM pf 7		z60	84½	84	84	— 2¼
		LillyEli 1.20	20	566	52	51⅛	51⅞	— ⅛
		LincNat 1.60	12	37	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
		LincPl 1.76a		14	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅛
		Lionel Corp	15	189	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
		Littonin .13t	18	626	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
		Litton ptc pf		6	21	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
		Littn cv pf 3		2	40½	40½	40½	
		Litten pfB 2		6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
		Lockhd Airc	3	272	11	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅛
		Loews 1.20	7	95	30¼	30	30⅛	— ⅛
		LomsFin .48	9	41	8⅛	8	8	
		LomM 2.20e	12	4	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅛
		LoneStInd 2	12	43	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
		LngIsLt 1.50	7	59	14¾	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
		LIL pf 8.2		z50	85½	85½	85½	+ 1½
	12	LIL pfN 13		z2650	116⅝	116½	116⅝	+ ⅝
		LIL pfO 2.47		10	26	25⅝	25⅝	
		LongDrg .80	31	93	82	81	81	— 1
	8½	Loral Corp	8	48	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ¼
	22	LaLand 1.12	10	366	23¼	22½	23⅛	+ ⅝
	12	LaPacif .20	28	477	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
		LouisGs 1.88	8	13	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅜
		Lowenst .40		119	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅜
		LTV Corp	15	259	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
		LTV A 3.40t		2	19½	19½	19½	
	37	Lubrizol 1	17	272	39	38⅝	39	+ ¼
		LuckySir .68	12	723	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
	6¼	Ludlow .40		99	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ½
	22	LukenSt 1.60	6	13	27⅛	27	27	
		LykesYng 1	4	214	22⅝	22	22¼	+ ⅜
		Lykes pf2.50		53	43¼	42⅝	43	+ ¾
	4	LynCSys .20	16	74	7⅞	7½	7⅝	
		M						
	8⅝	MacAF .60b	7	12	11	10¾	10¾	
	2¼	MacDonal	5	116	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	3⅞	Macke .30	8	16	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
	5¼	Macmill .25	7	54	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
	25⅝	Macy 1.20	9	92	37½	37¼	37¼	+ ¼
	47½	Macy pf 4.25		z80	50½	50½	50½	+ ¼
	9½	MadisFd .60		101	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
	4	MadSq Gar	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
	6⅝	MagicCf .32		117	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
	21⅝	Mallory 1	56	31	29	28¾	29	+ ¼
	21⅞	MalHyde .56	13	2	25½	25¼	25¼	
	4⅞	Manhin .05e		46	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
	29	MfrHan 1.80	7	371	35¾	34½	35⅜	+ 1⅛
	34⅛	MAPCO .90	15	96	38½	37	38⅛	+ 1⅜
	7⅛	Marathn Mf	3	58	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	
49⅝	41¼	MarraiO 1.80	11	92	46½	46⅛	46⅜	+ ⅜
33¼	28	Marcor 1	9	690	32¾	32⅛	32⅜	— ⅛
66	56⅝	Marcr pf A2		12	64½	64⅛	64⅛	— ¼
21⅞	17⅛	Maremt .52	9	171	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	11⅛	MarMid .80	10	160	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
15¼	11¼	MarionL .52	11	151	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	28⅛	Marley .80	15	21	49⅞	48⅝	49⅞	+ 1⅛
12⅝	8⅝	Marqtte .40a	8	19	11⅞	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	15	Marriot .37t	24	252	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛	
61⅞	54⅝	MrshMc 1.80	19	75	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	22	MarshF 1.24	12	108	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
21¾	16⅝	MartMa 1.20	9	271	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ¼
27¼	17	MrldCup .60	10	94	25⅝	25	25	— ⅜
30	22¼	MascoCp .20	20	345	37⅛	36⅝	37	
25⅞	19	Masonite .54	27	170	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+ ⅝
32¼	16¼	MassyFer 1	6	525	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ 1½
11¾	9¾	MazM 1.17e	19	23	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
17⅞	14⅝	MasCp 1.60		7	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
11⅞	10⅛	Masin .03e		42	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
21⅞	19¼	MatsuE .28e	20	54	21½	21⅛	21½	
51⅞	41⅞	MayDSt 1.60	15	205	50	49⅛	50	— ½
28⅞	24⅝	MayerOsc 1	10	3	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Mays JW	102	52	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
36⅛	31⅞	Maytg 1.20a	18	45	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	MBPX .40a	5	30	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
79⅛	65	MCA 1.60	6	203	70⅝	69⅛	69⅞	+ ⅜
24¼	14¼	McCord 1	12	113	23¼	22⅛	23¼	+ 1⅜
47⅞	37⅞	McDermot 1	5	265	43⅝	42⅝	43⅛	+ 1⅛
65	57⅞	McDonalds	29	456	61⅝	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅝	McDonD .44	8	175	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
27¼	21⅛	McGEd 1.20	11	82	26½	26	26⅛	+ ½
17	13⅛	McGrwH .64	11	745	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
28	20⅝	M GH pf1.20		4	24	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅝
56½	38⅞	McIntyr .50e	10	z350	47	47	47	+ 1½
30⅝	20⅝	McKeeCo 1a	7	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
52	34½	McLean .80	10	15	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛	+ ⅝
23⅛	18⅛	McLout 1.60	20	29	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
31⅜	18	MeadCp 1.20	10	446	29⅝	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
53¼	52⅝	Mea pfB2.80		6	51⅛	51¼	51⅛	+ ⅛
24	17	Medusa 1.40	13	468	23	22½	22½	— ¼
5⅝	3½	MEI Cp	8	63	5⅛	5	5⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	MelvleSh .68	14	187	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅝
13⅝	9¾	Menasc .35r	4	33	12⅞	12⅛	12½	
67⅝	52⅜	MercStr .80	14	2	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅝
75⅝	65	Merck 1.40	23	577	70¾	69⅝	70¼	+ ⅝
17½	10¼	Meredith .70	8	47	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
33⅛	14½	MerrLyn .80	12	947	32¼	31¼	31⅝	— ½
29	19	MesaPet .10	19	126	24½	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅝
33½	24½	MesP pf1.60		22	28½	27⅝	28½	+ ⅝
11⅜	9⅛	Mesabi 1.15e	9	68	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅛
20½	16⅛	MestaM .80	16	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅝
15⅞	12⅞	MGM 1r	7	114	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
83	73	MtE pfH8.32		z70	80½	79½	79½	—
41	35½	MetE pf3.90		z20	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
17⅛	11⅛	MGIC In .10		294	15⅛	14½	14⅞	— ½
14	11½	MichGs 1.10	5	6	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
24½	17½	MichTube	6	29	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅜
29	26⅝	MhWi pf2.67		19	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ¼
20	13½	Microw .79t	10	33	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
15	12½	MldCTl 1.08	9	14	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
16½	14⅝	MidSUt 1.22	8	560	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
3	1½	Midind Mtg		8	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
25	18⅞	MidlRo 1.30	6	37	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
29½	22¼	MilesLb 1.28	9	14	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	MiltBrad .44	11	31	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
63	54½	MinMM 1.45	24	651	60⅝	59⅞	60⅛	+ ⅞
20⅝	18¼	MinnPL 1.65	8	55	20	19⅞	20	
15¼	11⅞	MirroAl .96	10	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
12⅞	8	MissnEq .28	9	11	11⅛	11	11	
24⅞	22⅝	MissRiv .40	6	101	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
30	7¼	MoPac pf 1		10	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	
26½	20⅛	MoPtCe 1.60	7	1	21½	21½	21½	
13	9¾	MoPSv .84b	7	9	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	+ ⅛
56⅝	47½	MobilOl 3.40	7	378	54⅞	53¾	54¼	+ 1¼
5⅝	3¼	Mobile Hom		258	5⅝	4¾	5⅝	+ 1
25	15⅞	Mohasco .90	16	107	25	24⅛	24¼	
7⅜	3	Mohk Data		153	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24	16⅝	MohkRub 1	5	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
28⅝	18	Molvcrp .60	13	20	27½	27⅛	27½	+ ⅛
37	28	Moly pf2.50		10	37	37	37	
23¼	16	Monrh 1.20a	5	9	21	21	21	
11⅛	6⅝	Monogr .20	6	61	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	— ⅛
98¼	76	Monsan 2.60	7	947	92¼	90⅝	91⅛	+ 1⅛
108⅜	84⅝	Mons pf2.75		7	102½	101½	101½	+ 1½
30½	25⅛	MonDU 2.20	7	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
28	24	MonPw 1.80	8	68	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅛
23⅞	21⅛	MontSt 1.87e		39	22½	22	22	— ⅛
9	7⅝	MMNY .76e	11	37	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
48⅞	29⅛	MoorMc .80	5	74	44¼	43½	43⅝	— ⅜
62¼	53⅛	Morgan 1.80	11	288	57⅛	56⅝	57¼	+ ⅝
26⅞	19⅝	MorrisKnu 1	6	8	24⅛	22⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	2½	MorseEl Pd		65	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	MorseSh .30	6	110	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	MtgeTr Am		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18¼	13⅝	MotNor .80	11	72	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
51	41½	Motorola .70	32	81	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
38⅞	30⅝	MtFuel 1.72	14	157	40	37¾	39⅜	+ 1⅜
23¼	19	MtSfTel 1.68	9	15	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
10½	7	Mumford .40	7	43	9⅝	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅛	Munfd pf.40		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20	15¼	Munsng 1.08	10	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
23⅝	16¾	MurphC 1.20	8	12	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
21⅞	16⅝	MurpOil .60	6	76	18⅝	17⅞	18	— ⅝
21¼	12⅝	MurryOh 1	8	10	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
16⅝	14¼	MutlOm 1.32		29	15¼	15½	15¼	+ ⅛
10	7½	MyersL .40		71	9½	9⅜	9½	
		N						
41⅛	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	69	37	36⅝	37	+ ⅜
36½	30⅛	NalcoCh .72	22	272	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	NarcoScl .60	9	13	15	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅝	10¼	NashuaC .60	47	41	14½	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
15¼	11⅞	N Avla .67e	68	5	14⅛	[illegible]	14⅛	+ ⅛
14½	10⅛	NatCan .57	6	148	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
26	21	N Can pf1.50		10	26	25	26	
43¼	34¼	N Chem .32	23	43	34⅝	34½	34⅛	— ⅝
6⅝	5⅝	NatCity Lin		13	5½	5½	5½	
49	39⅞	NatDst 2.72	6	12	48½	48⅝	48⅝	
25½	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	9	285	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅜
68½	57½	NDst pf 4.25		z20	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	
24	21	NatFuel 2.06	8	5	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
16	11⅝	NatGyp 1.05	12	365	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
11⅞	6⅝	Natind .30	5	166	10⅛	9½	9½	— ⅛
16	9½	Natind pf1.60		1	14	14	14	+ ½
14⅞	11⅝	Ntlnd pf1.25		1	13½	13½	13½	
20⅛	4⅞	Nt MedCare	14	362	18⅛	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅞
38⅝	30¼	N Ples 1.20a	6	39	38⅝	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
55⅝	39	Nat Semicn	36	893	52	50⅝	50⅝	— 1⅛
14½	9⅝	N Svcind .78	9	44	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
18	12⅝	N Stand .96	9	12	17	16¾	17	
52¼	37⅝	NatSH 2.50a	16	70	48⅛	47	48⅛	+ 2⅛
5⅝	4	Nat Tea		7	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
28¼	22½	Natoma 1.20	9	193	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
31⅞	23⅝	NCR Cp .72	10	294	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
21⅜	17⅛	NevPw 1.50	6	18	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
24	21⅝	NevP pf2.30		z740	23	23	23	
18	15⅛	NevP pf1.60		z600	17	16⅝	17	+ ½
20⅝	19¼	NEngEl 1.86	8	27	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	12½	NEnGE 1.32	8	18	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ¼
29¼	26⅝	NEnP pf2.76		10	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
30¼	25¼	N EngT 2.36	11	19	28	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11	Newhall .40	9	33	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
29½	23	Newmt 1.60	15	166	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
89	73½	Nwmt pf4.50		5	91½	91⅛	91⅛	+ 3¼
27½	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	61	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
97	85	NYSE pf8.80		z50	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	+ ⅛
24	21	NYSE pf2.12		6	22½	22¼	22½	
14½	12½	NiaMP 1.24	6	209	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
52½	46¼	NiaM pf 4.85		z20	48	48	48	— 1½
39¼	33¼	NiaM pf 3.60		z200	35½	35½	35½	— ½
39	31¼	NiaM pf 3.40		z10	34¾	34¾	34¾	— ¼
14	12⅝	NiaShr 1.13e		16	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
19⅞	12⅞	NL Ind 1	9	159	17⅞	17¼	17½	
81¼	63⅝	NorflkWn 5	9	85	80⅛	79⅝	79⅝	— ⅞
18¾	14½	Norlin 1.25	6	5	18	18	18	+ ¼
38	22¼	Norris 1.40	8	46	35½	35⅛	35¼	
40¾	33	NoACoal .90	8	21	36¾	36⅛	36⅜	+ ½
8¼	5⅛	NoAmMt 1e	10	91	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
33	19⅞	NoAPhl 1.20	11	89	30	29¾	30	+ ¼
4	2⅝	NoCAlr .10e	9	72	3⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	
1¾	13-16	NoCeAlr wt		22	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
11	10	NoestUt 1.02	7	193	10½	10⅜	10½	
7½	5½	vjNoCen Ry		z500	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
24⅛	22⅛	NorIlGS 2.2	7	31	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
24½	22⅝	NoIlG pf1.90		1	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
19⅝	16⅝	NIndPS 1.40	8	133	18⅝	18	18¼	
46½	33⅝	NorNGs 1.76	7	138	44	42⅛	42½	— ⅞
75	70	NoNG pf5.60		z20	74	74	74	+ ½
28⅝	24⅝	NoStPw 1.94	9	98	26⅞	26¼	26¾	+ ⅛
118	107½	NSP pf 10.36		z1000	116	114⅝	114⅝	— 1⅞
83	77	NStaPw pf 7		z50	82	82	82	
51	44	NSPw pf4.08		z750	50	49	49	— 2
46	41¼	NSPw pf3.60		z100	44½	44½	44½	— 1
36⅛	25½	NorTel .60	15	46	37	36	37	+ 1¼
6	3⅛	Norlhat .50e	29	30	5¼	5	5	— ⅜
27⅞	22⅞	Northrp 1.20	6	138	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅜
42	35½	Nrthp pf1.45		11	43	42½	43	+ 1
32⅝	23	NwstAirl .45	15	184	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅛
48	43¼	NwtBnc 1.70	10	11	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+ ½
30⅝	24⅝	NwtEnrgy 2	4	18	27½	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
30⅝	24⅝	NwtEnr cf 2	4	4	27¼	27¼	27¼	
45⅝	32¼	Nwtind 1.75	3	163	40½	39⅝	40¼	+ 1¼
23⅝	14⅞	Nwstlfd wt		15	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
135	99	Nwind pfC5		2	120	120	120	+ 5½
101⅝	73	Nwtln pf4.20		4	90	89¾	90	
26⅞	25½	NwtP pf2.50		2	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
12⅝	10	NwMuL .95e	13	139	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
35½	29¼	NwtStW 1.20	18	49	34⅝	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
37	25¼	Norton 1.70	9	47	35	34⅝	35	+ ¼
24⅝	20½	NorSim .50b	11	4887	21½	20½	21	
54	45¼	NortS pf1.60		21	46¼	46	46¼	+ ½
30	14⅝	NucorCp .32	8	22	29	28½	28½	— ⅜
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	7	55	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
		O						
17	7¼	Oak Ind .40	24	18	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
14⅝	12½	OakiteP .92	9	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
18	14	OccidPet 1	6	748	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	OccidPet wt		92	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
57	48⅛	OccidPt pf 4		15	49⅞	49⅛	49⅞	+ ½
58¼	46⅛	OccIP pf3.60		40	50⅛	48⅞	50⅛	+ 1⅝
24	20⅝	OccIP pf2.50		36	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
29⅝	26⅝	OccIP pf2.16		1	26½	26½	26½	
24	15⅛	OgdenCp 1	5	42	21½	21¼	21⅜	
37	25⅝	Ogdn pf1.87		2	32	32	32	— ⅝
19⅛	16⅝	OhioEd 1.68	9	81	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
88⅛	80	OhEd pf8.20		z200	87½	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅜
52	45½	OhEd pf4.56		z50	49	49	49	+ 1
51½	44¼	OhEd pf4.40		z280	48⅝	48½	48½	+ ½
123⅞	112½	OhP pfA 14		z80	119	119	119	
123½	116¼	OhPw pf 14		z40	119	119	119	+ 1
78½	67¼	OPwB pf7.60		z60	76½	76½	76½	
2⅛	9⅛	OKC Cp .80	5	24	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
23½	19	OklaGE 1.44	10	35	19½	19⅛	19⅛	
10⅝	10	OkIGE pf.80		z110	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
25¾	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	8	12	24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ¼
45⅛	30⅛	OlinCp 1.32	8	49	43⅛	43	43⅛	
36⅞	26⅛	Olinkraft 1	11	45	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅜
14	9¼	Omark .60	6	11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
13½	9	Oneida .76	6	3	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
16¼	12¼	Opelika 1	8	3	15⅛	15½	15⅝	+ ½
15⅝	13⅝	OranRk 1.28	8	15	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅞	Orange .18b	13	120	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ⅛
40	36¼	OtisElv 2.20	8	9	39	38⅝	39	+ ¼
34⅝	25⅝	OutMar 1.20	16	26	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ½
19	12⅞	OutletCo .75	6	3	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	
24⅝	19	OvernitT .80	11	9	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	
15¼	10⅞	OverSh .20b	4	21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
57	42	OwenCn .88	19	258	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
61¼	51¼	OwenIll 1.88	10	182	59⅝	59⅛	59⅝	+ ½
24	16⅛	Oxfrdlnd .68	7	37	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
		P-Q						
14⅝	12¾	PacAS 1.20a		34	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
23⅛	20⅛	PacGas 1.88	8	414	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
18⅝	16⅝	PacLtg 1.68	8	33	17⅛	17	17⅛	
30⅞	26⅝	PacLumbr 1	17	53	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
32⅝	25⅝	PacPetrl .80	11	117	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
21¾	20⅛	PacPw 1.70	9	108	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
16¾	13⅛	PacTT 1.20	9	179	15½	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z10	79	79	79	— 1
9⅝	8⅞	PacTin .80	8	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	5⅝	PaineW .30e	6	110	11¼	11	11	
17½	12⅝	PaiW pf1.30		19	15¼	15⅛	15¼	
8½	4⅞	PalmBc .25	6	44	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
8½	5⅝	Pamida .10e	11	39	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
7⅞	5¼	PanAm Air		345	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	29⅝	PanEP 2.10	7	84	35	34¾	34¾	+ ¼
14⅛	8	Paprcft .66b	8	31	14	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
14⅝	12½	Pargasinc 1	11	20	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼
23⅞	17⅛	Parker Drill	5	88	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ¼
31⅝	21¼	ParHan 1.12	10	77	31¼	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅝	ParkPen .40	8	11	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
48½	20⅛	Pasco 27c	9	15	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
23⅝	16½	Payls nw .40	10	55	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	
19⅛	14⅛	PeabGa .12e	12	32	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ¼
3⅞	1¼	Penn Cent		246	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	PenDix .24b	13	47	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
59⅝	40½	Penney 1.16	19	325	59⅝	58⅝	59⅛	+ ⅝
21⅝	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80	7	37	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
125½	117½	PaPLt pf 13		z50	121¼	121¼	121¼	— ¾
94	82	PaPL pf8.70		z470	87½	86¾	87	+ ½
53	47	PaPL pf4.50		z100	50½	50	50	
37⅞	27½	Pennwlt 1.48	10	46	34¼	34	34	
26	21	Penwl pf1.60		2	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ½
28½	19⅞	Pennzol 1.20	10	951	29¼	28⅝	29	+ ½
84¼	76	Pennz pfB 8		23	85	84⅝	85	+ 1¼
35⅛	25½	Pennz pf1.33		5	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ 1⅜
7⅞	5⅛	PeopDrg .20		12	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
38½	34⅝	PeopleGas 3	7	107	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	
76½	69⅝	PepsiCo 1.60	17	183	73	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅝
27	20½	PerkElm .30	21	308	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	
28	24⅛	Pet Inc 1.50	8	28	25⅛	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
15	14	Petinc pf 1		8	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
16⅝	11⅞	PeterPl .80a	9	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
80	67⅛	PetrieSt 1.60	20	5	77⅝	77½	77½	
26	20	Petrolan .60	8	16	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
23⅛	20¼	Petrim 2.55e		12	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅛
31	26	Pfizer .84	13	993	28⅝	27⅝	27¾	+ ⅜
45⅛	36¼	PhelpD 2.20	19	145	44⅝	43¼	43⅞	— ⅜
17⅛	14⅝	PhilaEl 1.64	9	142	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅛
88¼	78	PhilE pf8.75		z40	85½	85	85	— ½
80⅛	69⅝	PhilE pf7.80		z50	78	78	78	+ ½
51	41½	PhilE pf4.68		z20	47	47	47	+ 1
15⅛	12⅝	PhilaSub .80	7	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
59¼	50⅛	PhilMorr 1	14	777	52¾	51⅝	52¼	+ 1½
6⅞	3⅛	Philips Ind		391	7¼	6½	7¼	+ ⅝
10½	6½	PhlIplnd pf		13	11	10¼	11	+ ⅞
58⅞	49½	PhilPet 1.60	12	512	52½	51⅝	51¾	— ⅜
10⅝	7⅝	PhilVnH .40	26	27	9½	9½	9½	
23⅝	14¼	Pickwik .24e	10	31	21½	20¾	21½	+ ⅞
17¼	15	PiedNG 1.40	6	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
8⅛	4½	Pier 1 Imprt		126	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
44⅛	35½	Pillsbury 1	13	140	38⅝	38	38¼	— ¼
36⅞	27⅝	Pioner 1.20b	10	39	29⅞	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅛
18	13½	PitneyB .68	8	133	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
23⅛	17⅛	PittFrg .80b	6	2	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
39¼	31	Pittstn .60a	7	244	37⅛	36¼	36⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	20⅝	PizzaHt .03e	14	174	27⅞	27¼	27½	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Plan Resrch	9	40	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
5	2⅝	Playboy .12	71	30	4½	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	12⅞	Plessey .86e	7	5	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
6⅝	5⅝	PNB MR .48	21	29	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
42⅛	31¼	Polaroid .32	21	641	40½	39⅛	39⅝	— ⅜
14	9⅝	Ponderosa	48	118	11⅞	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	17½	PopeTal .70	17	13	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
30½	15⅝	Portec 1b	7	178	29	27⅝	27⅝	— 1⅝
19⅝	16⅝	PortGE 1.64	8	151	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
110½	102	PoG pf 11.50		z110	110	110	110	
65	48⅝	Potlch .50	15	17	64⅝	64	64⅝	+ ⅝
13⅞	11⅝	PotmEl 1.16	11	167	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
57½	53½	PotEl pf5.50		z450	55	55	55	— 1
57½	52⅝	PotEl pf5.46		z50	55	55	55	
49	43	PotEl pf4.50		z30	46⅝	46½	46½	
50	35	PPG In 1.80	11	107	45⅝	45¼	46	+ ½
15	10⅝	Premier .40	10	17	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
18½	15	Premr pf.90		15	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
96⅝	81⅞	ProctGam 2	20	535	84½	83⅝	84	+ ⅝
12⅝	8⅛	ProdRsh .40	21	12	11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
47½	27	Proler 1.40	4	44	43	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
9¼	5½	PSA Inc		46	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	15⅝	PSvCol 1.30	7	256	16⅝	16	16½	— ⅛
202	17⅝	PSvEG 1.72	8	116	18½	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
119¼	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z250	115	115	115	+ 1
27⅛	25	PSEG pf2.43		33	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
16	14½	PSEG pf1.40		1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
43⅛	38	P Svind 2.72	11	33	38⅞	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
13½	12	PSind pf1.08		z600	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
13¼	11⅝	PSind pf1.04		z70	12¼	12¼	12¼	
20¼	18⅝	PSvNH 1.80	7	17	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
29½	25½	PSNH pf2.75		z400	28	28	28	
20⅝	18⅝	PSvNM 1.36	8	21	19⅝	19	19	— ⅛
6	4⅝	Publckr Ind	17	17	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Pueblo Int		4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	PuerRl Cem		2	4⅝	4½	4½	
30½	25⅝	PugSPL 2.36	7	36	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
36¼	27⅞	Pullmn 1.20	10	259	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
17	14⅞	PurexCp .96	9	22	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
6⅝	3½	Purltn Fash	31	38	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
45⅝	32⅝	Purolir 1.04	14	78	45	45	45	+ ½
28⅝	23⅛	QuakOat .84	12	421	24¼	23¼	23⅞	— ⅜
110½	103	QuaO pf9.56		z1000	109½	109½	109½	
20¼	16⅛	QuakStO .78	12	59	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅝
7⅛	5⅝	Questor .01r	29	10	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	
		R						
52¼	46	RalstonPu 1	16	119	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+ ½
6⅝	3⅝	Ramada Inn	138	368	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
11⅛	7	Rancoin .40		7	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
8¾	5⅝	BrwnFer .20	21	140	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅝	5⅛	Rapid Am		9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
33⅝	27	Raybest 1.50	5	11	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅞
19⅞	15¼	Raymint .56	6	7	17½	17⅜	17⅜	
58⅞	44⅝	Raytheon 1	10	167	48½	47⅝	48¼	+ ¼
29	18⅞	RA 1	20	1830	28½	27¾	28⅜	+ ⅜
68⅝	52	RDA cvpf 4		21	68	67	68	+ 1
19⅝	16⅛	ReadBat .40	4	69	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅝
5	2⅝	Redman Ind		1555	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜
15⅛	10	ReeceCp .74	13	14	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
30	222	Reeves 1.80	7	29	26⅛	25½	25⅝	— ⅜
17⅛	11⅝	ReichCh .66	7	115	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ¼
10	7	Reliab St .64	8	3	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
28	18	RelianEl 1	11	161	27½	27	27¼	
76	51½	Relian pf3		12	76	75¾	76	+ 2
13⅝	6	Relian Grp		212	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅜
17	8½	RelGrp pfC		18	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
22¼	12	RelGrp pfB		15	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+ 1⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Republic Cp	9	27	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ¼
15⅝	10	RepFinS .80	8	10	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
3⅝	1	RepMtg Inv		24	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
40⅞	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	8	160	37⅝	36⅝	36⅞	— ½
13¼	7⅝	ResrvOil .16	9	260	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
48	33⅝	RevcoDS .40	23	61	46½	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅞
11½	7⅛	Rever Copp		71	10½	10¼	10½	+ ¼
79⅝	69⅝	Revlon 1.60	17	229	74⅝	74⅛	74⅝	+ ⅜
6½	3⅞	Rexham .20	8	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
30½	20½	Rexnrd 1.20	7	35	29⅛	28⅝	29	— ⅛
45	37⅝	Rexn pf2.36		1	43	43	43	
68¼	61⅝	Reynln 3.08	9	218	63⅝	63¼	63⅝	+ ½
80	70	Reyln pf2.25		1	73	73	73	— ¼
41½	22⅛	ReynMet 1a	11	244	38	37½	37⅝	+ ⅜
82	56½	ReyM pf4.50		2	79	79	79	+ ¼
15⅝	8⅝	ReyGec .40e	9	31	14¼	13⅞	14⅛	
12½	9⅝	Richardsn 1	59	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
26¼	22½	RichMer .64	12	123	23⅝	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	10½	Richmnd .80	13	175	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
32	19½	RiegelT 1.50	7	21	29½	29	29½	+ ½
24⅝	15	RioGran .60	10	238	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	9½	RioGr pf.80		141	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Rite Aid .16	20	203	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ½
28⅞	19⅝	RivianF .96	13	69	27⅝	27⅛	27½	+ ⅜
20¼	13⅝	Robshaw .70	25	55	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅝
27¼	21	Robrtsn 1.50	5	9	27	27	27	
12⅝	10⅝	Robins .28a	9	656	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	15½	RochG 1.28b	7	35	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
111⅛	107	RochG pf 11		z50	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜	— ⅛
15⅛	12¼	RochTel .80	11	4	14⅛	14	14⅛	
18⅛	10⅝	Rockowr .64	6	38	17⅝	16⅞	17	— ⅛
29	23⅝	Rockwlint 2	9	304	28	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅜
71	57	Rklnt pf4.75		141	69⅛	68⅛	68⅝	+ 1⅛
26	20⅝	Rklnt pf1.35		10	25	25	25	+ ⅛
76¾	58	RohmH 1.28	37	48	67¼	66⅝	67	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Rohr Ind		20	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅝	Rollins .30	17	19	25⅝	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
6	4	Ronson Cp	54	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
20	16⅛	Roper 1.20	9	18	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼
25	19¼	RorerA .94	11	73	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
28¼	23	Rosario .40b	14	105	28	27⅛	27½	— ⅛
29½	22⅝	Rowan .20	4	26	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	16⅝	RoyCCol .72	14	51	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	+ ⅛
46⅛	41¾	RoylD 3.24e	5	285	45	44⅝	45	
8⅛	4⅝	Roylind .10e	8	51	7½	7¼	7¼	
9	4⅝	RTE Cp .16	84	21	8⅝	8	8⅝	+ ⅝
29⅝	24⅝	Rubbrm .40	20	157	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
24¼	16⅛	Rucker .20	6	4448	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	—
14⅝	10⅝	RussTog .76	31	40	13⅝	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
12⅝	9	Ryder Sys	13	909	11½	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅝
		S						
41¼	35	SabineR .60	10	15	39⅝	39½	39½	
5⅛	2¼	Safegrd Ind	12	8	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
48⅝	43	SafewySir 2	8	122	46⅝	46	46	— ⅝
15	8	SagaCp .07e	10	56	13¼	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
45⅝	33½	StJoMin 1.20	10	69	41⅝	41⅛	41½	+ ½
13⅞	11	StJoLtP 1.12	7	16	11¾	11⅝	11½	— ⅛
33½	23¾	StLSaF 2.50	16	14	32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
12	10¼	StPaulS .96a		41	11½	11¼	11¼	
50½	34½	StRegP 1.52	12	1000	47⅛	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅛	Salant .24b	8	38	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅛	SanDGs 1.20	14	227	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅜
11⅛	6¼	Sandrs Assd	18	104	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	7¼	SJuanR .99t	7	10	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
39¼	30⅛	SFeInd 1.80	9	229	38	37¼	38	+ ⅜
10⅝	8¼	SFeInd pf.50		4	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
26	20⅛	SanFeInt .30	8	343	24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
14	9⅝	SargtWel .50	8	16	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
4½	3¼	Saul RlEst		40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	8	SavElP .50e	5	10	9⅜	9¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅝	SavnEA 1.34		1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Sav A Stop		62	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
11¼	7½	SavOnDr .20	12	28	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
13	6⅝	SavinB Mch		226	13¼	12¾	13	
8⅛	3¾	Saxon Ind	11	196	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	SCA Svc		55	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅝	3	Schaefer Cp		15	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
56½	47⅝	ScheraPl .88	21	280	54	52½	53⅝	+ 1⅝
24	19½	SchlitzBr .68	20	137	21¾	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
83	70	Schlumb .80	18	634	72¾	71¼	72½	
18⅝	11½	SCM Cp .70	7	105	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅛	SCOA In .70	9	39	15	14¾	15	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅛	ScotLad .36	6	40	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	18	ScotFet 1.08	12	97	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
19⅝	15	ScottFor .74	6	17	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
23⅝	14¼	ScottPap .68	12	1560	23⅛	22½	23	+ ⅜
9⅛	7⅝	Scottys .10	21	27	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11¾	ScovillMfg 1		63	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	— ¼
43	29⅛	Scovil pf2.50		3	42⅞	42½	42⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	4⅝	ScudDuoVt	13	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
8¾	8⅛	Scudd pf.83e		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
20⅝	14½	Sea Cont .30	5	32	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
27¾	20½	SeabCL 1.40	8	101	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ¼
6⅞	3⅝	SeabWA .22t	8	45	5⅛	5	5	
31⅝	26⅛	Seagram .80	14	4	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Seagrave	6	15	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
18⅞	14	SeaidPw .80	9	6	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
17⅛	13⅝	SearleG .52	9	513	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
75⅝	63½	Sears 1.60a	29	538	74½	73½	73⅞	— ⅜
4¼	2⅛	Seatrain Lin		67	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
27¼	22	Sedcolnc .18	6	153	24⅝	24	24	
6⅛	4½	SvcCpInt .12	4	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
16	11⅝	Servomt .66	9	12	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ¼
9⅝	5⅛	Shakspre .32	14	30	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
16¼	12⅝	Shapell .10	12	156	17¾	17	17⅝	+ ⅜
65	47⅝	ShellOil 2.40	7	63	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝	30⅝	ShellT 1.12e	7	7	31⅛	31	31	— ¼
14½	11½	ShellrGl .56	5	111	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ¼
23	18¼	ShlGl pf1.35		3	21	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
41⅞	33¼	SherwW 2.20	16	18	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅝
70	58½	Shr W pf4.40		z200	67½	66½	67½	+ 1⅜
11¼	9⅛	SierrPac .92	9	38	10¼	10½	10½	— ⅛
18	15⅝	Signal .90b	9	96	17¼	16⅞	17	
40½	32	SignodeCp 1	16	70	37½	36¾	37½	+ ½
7⅞	5	SimPrec .14	10	25	7½	7⅛	7⅜	
23½	19¼	Simm .88a	15	9	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
23½	15½	SimPat .40b	24	175	20⅝	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
20	8⅝	Singer .30p		354	17⅝	17¼	17¼	
37¾	24½	Singr pf3.50		21	35¼	34½	34½	— ½
28	24⅝	Skaggs .50	15	13	26	25⅝	25⅝	
71½	66⅞	Skelly 1.60a	9	76	71⅝	71¼	71¼	
12⅝	7⅝	Skil Corp	36	12	10⅛	10½	10½	
21½	16⅝	Skyline .34	73	1033	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅝
13⅝	8⅝	SmithAO .60		133	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
35½	28⅛	Smithint .36	8	94	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ⅝
63½	58⅝	Smithkline 2	15	173	64½	64	64¼	+ 1⅛
18¼	13	SmithTr .50	8	73	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
20	16⅝	Smucker .80	9	18	17⅝	17	17⅛	+ ½
16⅞	11	SolaBas .70	8	25	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
6⅛	3¼	Sonesta Int	2	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10	8⅝	Sony Corp	39	898	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
32½	27⅝	SooLin 2.35e	7	3	30¾	30⅛	30¼	— ⅜
11⅞	8¼	SOS Con .40	7	45	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
18	15⅝	SCarEG 1.32	8	60	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅛
16⅝	14¼	SoJerIn 1.56	8	5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	10¼	Soudwn .30r	5	3	10⅛	11⅛	11¼	
25¼	22½	Sdwn pf1.80		11	23½	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	SoestBk .40b	9	298	10⅝	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	19⅝	SoCalE 1.68	6	170	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
16½	14⅛	South .g 1.40	6	496	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
37½	30⅛	SoInGE 2.40	8	3	34⅝	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
55¼	48¼	SoNRes 1.65	8	81	51½	50	51⅝	+ 1⅝
38⅛	32⅝	SoNwEnTl 3	10	11	36¼	36	36	+ ¼
55½	52⅛	SoNE pf4.62		z20	54½	54½	54½	+ ⅜
37⅞	30	Sou Pac 2.24	13	283	37¼	37	37	
62¼	50⅛	Sou Ry 2.12	12	34	59½	59⅛	59½	+ ½
6	5⅛	SouRy pf.50		21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
36½	27⅛	SoUnGs 1.76	8	32	33½	33⅛	33½	— ⅛
26⅛	21⅛	Southld .48b	12	331	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor .20	208	78	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
25⅛	16¼	SwtFI pf1.50		17	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅝
13⅝	11½	SwstPSv .96	10	37	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅞	Sparton .24e	5	8	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
15⅞	10	SperryHut 1	10	19	14¼	14	14	— ¼
35	31	Sprry H pf 3		1	35	35	35	
48½	38⅛	SperryR .76	11	785	47⅜	46¾	47¼	+ ⅝
13⅝	6⅝	Sprague El		85	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
14¼	10¾	Spring M .75	77	58	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
29	20⅝	SquarD 1.10	19	181	28½	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	30⅛	Squibb .90	15	291	33	32⅛	33	+ ⅝
54½	43	StaleyMfg 2	6	21	54	53⅝	54	+ ⅛
27⅞	24¼	StaleyMf wi		4	27⅜	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
23⅝	21⅞	StPoor 1.92a		36	23¼	22⅝	23	— ¼
40⅜	33¼	StBrand 1.14	15	242	37⅝	36½	36⅞	+ ⅜
49⅝	37¼	StBPaint .32	26	16	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	+ ¼
34	29⅛	StdOilCal 2	7	850	30⅛	30⅛	30⅞	+ ⅛
47	40⅝	StOilInd 2.30	8	1096	44⅝	43¼	44⅛	+ 1⅛
79⅝	61½	StOilOh 1.36	28	188	67⅛	66⅝	66⅞	+ ⅛
52	48	SO Oh pf3.75		z50	51	51	51	
9⅝	6⅛	StdPress .40	27	9	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
7	5⅛	StdPrud .66	35	27	6⅝	5⅞	6	
16	9¼	Standex .60	7	21	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
27½	21	StanWk 1.04	12	44	27	26½	27	+ ½
9⅛	6⅝	Stanray .60		4	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	StaMut Inv		4	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
12	10⅝	StaMS 1.10e		16	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
108	84	StaufCh 2.40	11	45	104	102½	103½	+ 1
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	10	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
21	16⅛	SterDrug .70	13	527	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	6	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
16	12⅝	Sterndnt .48	8	17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
26⅝	18⅝	StevensJ .80	11	203	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
30½	23¼	StewWa 1.96	9	15	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	18⅛	StokVC 1.28	8	244	25	24	24¼	— ⅛
14	10¾	StokVC pf 1		z400	13½	13½	13½	— ½
62⅞	48¼	StoneW 2.50	8	23	59½	58	58¾	+ ⅞
25¼	15	StoneCon .60	7	8	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	21	StopShp 1.10	5	24	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	9	Storge Tech	8	61	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	+ ⅜
22¼	15⅞	StorerBdg 1	8	560	22½	21¾	22½	+ 1⅛
14	10¼	StridRite .80	8	297	14	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
43½	39⅝	StuWor 1.32	9	7	43⅝	43½	43⅝	+ ⅛
74¼	64	StuWr pfB5		2	71	70	71	
5⅞	3⅝	Suave Shoe	9	226	5¼	5	5⅛	— ⅛
20	14⅝	SubProGs 1	7	21	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
9	6⅛	SuCrest .30	4	15	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅝
19½	11¼	Sun Chm .40		4	18¼	18¼	18¼	
31⅛	26⅛	SunOil 1.12r	7	46	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	31⅛	Sun O pf2.25		79	32	32	32	+ ⅛
28⅛	20⅝	Sunbeam 1	13	21	27	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	17	Sundstrd .80	8	439	28	26⅝	27¾	+ 1½
13⅛	9⅝	SunshMg .36	16	23	11⅞	11¼	11¼	
29½	24⅝	SupVal 1.1	8	62	28½	28¼	28½	+ ½
283	159½	SuprOil 1.80	10	22	163	160½	160½	— 1½
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .20	21	39	6	5⅞	6	
40¼	19	Superscpe	10	576	27	24¼	26	— ⅞
5½	4	Sutro Mtg		10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
17¼	10⅝	Swank .60a	9	40	15	14⅝	15	
22⅝	16⅝	Sybron .84	10	14	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ¼
48⅝	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		1	41	41	41	+ ½
7⅝	5⅛	Systron Don	11	12	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
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28⅝	23¼	TaftBrd .80	10	34	26⅛	25½	25½	— ½
4⅜	1⅞	Talcott Nat		3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10	6⅝	Talley .60	7	13	9	8⅞	9	
12	8⅞	TalleypfB 1		28	11⅛	11	11	
19	16	TampEl 1.04	9	268	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
47⅛	26⅝	Zandy Corp	16	919	44⅝	43	43¼	— ⅝
21¾	13⅝	Tandycrft	10	65	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	5⅞	Tappan .20		8	10⅛	10½	10⅝	
46⅛	18	Technicare	25	188	39⅝	37⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
7	5	Technicolr	9	22	6⅛	6	6	+ ⅛
19⅛	9⅝	Technicon	14	131	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
68½	44⅝	Tektronx .24	18	64	59½	58⅝	59	
10⅝	5¼	Telecor .30	10	45	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
53⅝	22½	Teledyn .32t	8	152	49	48⅝	48⅝	+ ¼
11¼	5½	Teleprmpt		923	10½	10	10⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	Telex Cp	13	213	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	
29⅞	26	Tenneco 1.76	7	895	27¼	26½	26⅞	
110¼	97½	Tennc pf5.50		1	99	99	99	+ 1
18⅛	13⅝	TesoroPet 1	5	119	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
31⅛	25⅞	Tesor pf2.16		70	27¾	27½	27½	
27	23⅝	Texaco 2	8	2158	25⅛	24⅞	25	— ¼
38⅞	34½	TexComm 1	12	9	37	36⅝	37	+ ½
34⅞	28¼	TexETr 1.70	7	91	32½	31¾	32	— ⅛
29⅞	27⅝	TxET pf2.87		6	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
35⅝	29	TexGsT 1.88	7	57	33	32½	33	+ ⅝
35⅝	28	Texsalt 1.28	10	622	35	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	11⅞	TexasInd 1b	11	29	14	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
124	93⅛	TexInst 1	44	509	120	118⅞	119⅛	+ 1¼
8¼	5⅝	Texas Intl	7	89	7	6⅞	6⅞	
18⅝	13¼	TexOGs .01b	8	389	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
20⅛	17	TxPcLd .35e	16	8	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	17⅛	TexUtil 1.32	9	4363	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅜
9⅝	7⅝	Texfi Ind		21	8⅛	8	8	
28½	20½	Textron 1.10	11	429	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
33½	26½	Textr pf2.08		26	33⅝	33⅝	33½	+ ⅜
26	19⅝	Textr pf1.40		188	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ¼
17⅝	12⅝	Thiokol .70	6	73	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
42½	33	ThomBet .76	23	29	40¼	40	40	— 1
13⅝	7⅝	Thomin .40b	19	7	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ½
13⅝	7⅛	ThomJW .50	11	21	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	6⅛	ThrftDg .40	13	45	8¼	8	8	— ¼
15⅛	12⅝	TICorp 1	20	43	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
34⅛	28⅛	TidwatM .70	6	36	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
19¼	13¼	Tigerint .40	12	158	17¾	17⅜	17½	— ⅛
69⅝	62⅛	Timeinc 2	14	64	63	62¼	62⅞	— ⅜
23	18¼	TimeMir .60	14	64	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	35⅝	Timkn 2.20a	18	66	53⅝	53	53¼	+ ⅛
13¼	10½	Tish Rlty		20	11¾	11½	11⅝	
6½	4⅝	TobinP .15e		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
14	7¼	Todd Shipyd		26	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
25¼	22¾	TolEdis 2.12	7	455	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
19⅛	10½	TonkaCp .40	8	9	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
8¼	6⅛	ToolRol .40b	23	16	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅜
27⅞	19½	TraneCo .96	19	30	26	25⅝	25¾	
35⅝	29½	TranUn 1.60	19	57	30⅝	30	30¼	
14⅝	7½	TransW Air		386	12¼	11⅞	12	
16½	11⅝	TWApf 2		24	15¼	15	15	
12⅛	8¼	Transam .62	18	494	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ¼
22⅞	21¼	Traninc 1.92		13	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅛
11⅞	8½	Transco .88	5	72	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
10	8	Transcn .45	12	9	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	TranOhF .20	6	26	9¾	9¼	9¼	
25⅝	16⅞	Tranwy 1.40	9	140	24½	24	24½	+ ½
33⅝	25	Travirs 1.08	15	891	34	32⅞	34	+ 1⅛
38½	32¼	Travelr pf2		18	40	39	40	+ 1⅝
11⅞	6⅝	TRE Corp		110	10½	10¼	10¼	
21⅝	18½	TriCon 1.52e		83	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
15½	10⅝	Trianind .90	10	30	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
12½	6½	Triang Pac		27	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅝
35¼	26⅛	Trinityl 1.12	5	72	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
30½	25	Tropican .20	21	37	29½	29	29½	+ ¼
36¼	26⅝	TRWin 1.20	12	525	34½	33¾	34	+ ¼
71⅝	58	TRW pf4.50		3	69½	69	69½	
83	63¾	TRW pf4.40		29	79½	78½	78½	+ ⅜
214½	171½	TRW pf4.25		1	209½	209½	209½	— 2
13½	12	TucsonG .96	7	485	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
15	10⅝	TwenCen .50	5	44	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
17⅝	11½	TycoLb .20e	12	35	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
36⅝	20⅝	TylerCp .80	6	26	34¾	33⅞	34⅜	+ 1
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29⅞	24	UALInc .40		4947	25	22	23⅛	— 1⅞
2⅞	20½	UARCO 1.30	6	15	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
29⅝	27	UGI pf2.75		z400	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	10⅝	UMCInd 1	10	27	13¼	12⅞	13	
2⅝	1¼	UMET Tr		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11¼	7⅝	Unarco .50	6	6	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
10½	8½	UnBancp .84	9	60	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
108¾	70½	UCamp 2.40	16	27	94⅝	94	94⅛	— ¼
76⅝	60⅝	UnCarb 2.50	12	651	75⅝	75	75⅛	— ⅛
7⅞	6⅛	Un Commrc		4	7	7	7	
9⅛	4⅞	Union Corp	28	111	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ¼
14⅞	12½	UnElec 1.28	7	151	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
88	76	UnEl71pf 8		4	86¼	86	86	— ¼
66	61	UnEl pf6.40		z30	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	— ¼
51½	44	UnEl pf4.50		z80	47	47	47	
43	40	UnEl pf4		z40	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¾
6	5	Un Fidelity	9	28	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
47⅛	40⅛	UnOCal 1.98	6	385	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	+ 1⅛
62	52½	UOCa pf2.50		43	55¼	53⅞	54½	+ ⅞
80½	76	UPacCp 2.80	13	299	80¼	79½	80¼	+ 1⅛
14	13⅛	UnPac pf.47		3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Uniona Inc		33	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	
10¾	7⅜	Uniroyal .50	12	225	9¾	9⅝	9½	
82¾	71	Uniryal pf8		z70	79¾	79	79¾	+ ⅜
9⅝	5⅛	Unit Brands	11	46	8⅝	7¾	8	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9	7⅛	UnitCp 7.2e		11	8⅞	8½	8⅝	
8⅝	5⅛	U FinCal .20	6	774	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
19½	14	UGasP 1.32	5	94	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	7¼	Un Guarnty	103	36	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
26½	22⅝	U Illum 2.22	6	14	24	23¾	23¾	
13⅝	9⅝	UnitInd .50	6	10	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
8	6⅛	Unitin pf.42		5	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Unitinn .10	9	29	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
10⅞	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	7	4	10¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
18⅛	14⅛	UnitMM .80		37	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅛
22⅞	15⅝	Un Nuclr	25	490	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	UnitPk Min		181	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
13¾	10⅛	UnitRefg .48	4	45	11½	11⅜	11⅛	+ ⅛
40⅝	32½	USFidG 2.48	16	55	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.16e		3	17⅝	17	17	
22⅞	15⅝	USGyps 1.60	14	449	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
27	22½	USGy pf1.80		3	26	26	26	
8¼	5¼	US Hom .16	26	1130	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅛	US Ind .28	32	557	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	6⅞	USLeasg .28	7	133	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	US Rllyinv		13	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
36¼	19½	US Shoe 10.5	10	628	38⅛	32⅝	32½	— ⅜
89	65	US Stl 2.80	8	297	88⅛	87	88⅛	+ ⅜
31⅝	19⅝	US Tobac 1	14	56	31	29¾	31	+ ¾
60	45⅛	UnTech 2.30	8	124	53⅝	53	53⅝	+ ⅝
139	110½	UnTech pf 8		10	136½	135¼	136	+ 1½
17	14½	UnitTel 1.12	9	850	15⅞	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	UnTel wt		24	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
22½	19⅛	UnTl 2pf1.50		6	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
24½	22	UnTel pf1.50		1	23¾	23¼	23¾	+ ½
9⅛	4½	Unitrod .05e	17	86	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	14¼	Univar Cp	8	92	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
24⅛	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	22	20½	20	20	
13⅝	10	UOP		65	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+ ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

These securities having been placed outside The Netherlands, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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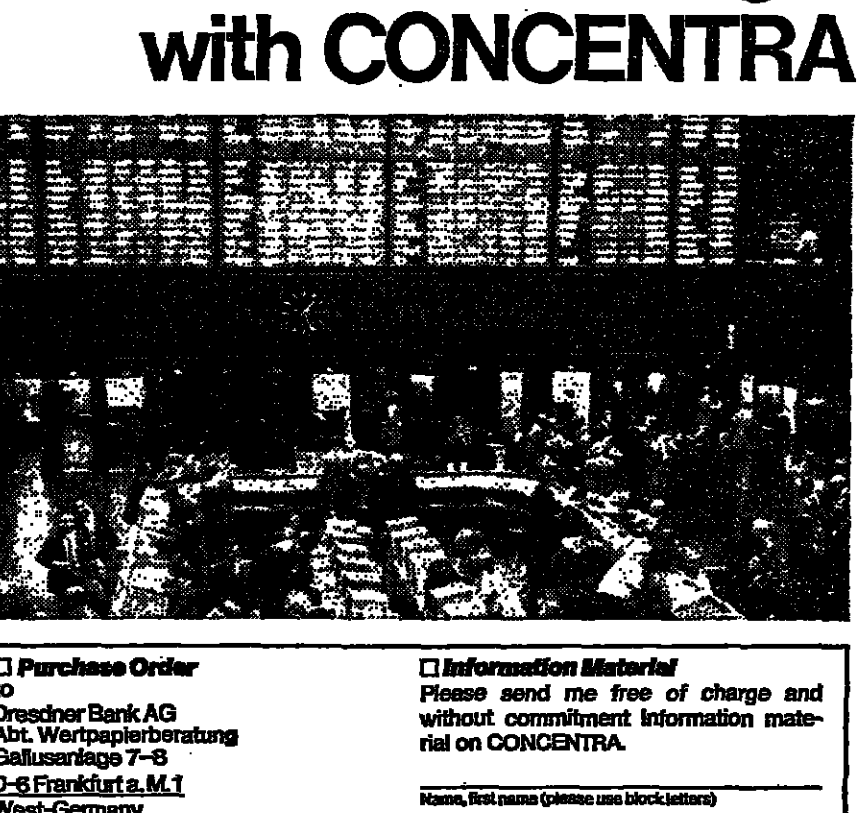
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March 18, 1976

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...mit uns eine Chance mehr!* *(...with us an added chance!)

Concentra

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 17

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
48½	39⅝	Upjohn .96	18	459	40⅝	39⅞	40¼	+ ⅝
18¾	11⅝	USLIFE .32	6	112	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
11⅞	9⅞	UslifeF .94a	11	18	10⅛	10½	10½	
29¾	24⅛	USM stpl.20	9	4	29½	29¼	27½	
34⅝	27¾	USM pf2.10		4	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅝
56	45¾	UtahInt 1a	13	887	54⅝	53	54½	+ 2¾
31	27⅛	UtahPL 2.40	9	29	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ¼
31⅞	29⅛	UtPL pf2.80		2	30¾	30¾	30¾	
29⅞	19⅝	UV Ind 1b	5	22	27	26⅞	26⅞	+ ¼
35	24	UV In pf1.26		1	32	32	32	— ½

V

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	13⅞	Vallylnd .80	4	27	17	16⅝	16⅞	
17¼	12	Varian .20	14	103	15⅞	15⅛	15½	— ⅛
21⅛	15½	Veeder .80	22	3	20½	20½	20½	
6⅞	3¼	Vendo Co		30	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7	4⅛	Venice .20	313	68	6½	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
14¼	10⅛	VestSe 1.31e		24	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
31	20⅞	Vetco Offsh	7	145	22¾	22	22⅞	
28¾	23¾	VF Cp 11.0	9	9	25⅛	25	25	+ ¼
11⅞	7⅞	Viacom Int	13	40	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ½
7½	3⅞	Victor Comp		10	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅞	12⅞	VaEPw 1.18	7	879	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
95	83	VaEP pf8.4		z50	89	89	89	— 5
81	72¼	VaEP pf7.72		z100	77	77	77	
80	72¼	VaEP pf7.45		z100	75	75	75	+ 1
78	67⅞	VaEP pf7.20		z150	73	73	73	— 1
55½	49	VaEP pf 5		z100	52	51	51	— 2
42	41	VaEP pf4.04		z50	42	42	42	
30¾	27⅞	VaEP pf2.90		6	27¼	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	Vornado Inc	21	510	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	11½	VSI Corp .68	7	12	16⅞	15¼	15⅝	— ⅝
42¼	38¾	VulcMat 2	8	11	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅛

W - X - Y - Z

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
48	42¼	WabR pf4.50		z20	45	45	45	
25⅝	18⅛	Wachova .76	9	6	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅛
5⅛	2¾	Wach Rlty		32	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	Walgreen 1	11	67	16¼	16	16⅛	+
33¾	28	WlkrA 1.40a	11	1	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
24⅞	18⅝	WallBus .60	11	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	
18¼	11½	WallMu .80a	8	130	17⅝	16	17⅝	+ 1½
16⅞	12⅝	WalMart .08	19	25	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	10⅛	WangL 1.0	19	98	18	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
10⅝	8½	WardFd .47t	17	6	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
10½	8⅝	Warnaco .80		35	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	8	1	9	9	9	
23⅞	17½	WrnCom .60	43	96	23	22⅞	22⅞	
82¾	63½	WrnC pf4.25		4	81	80½	81	+ 1
47½	35	WrnC pf1.25		10	46	46	46	+ ½
38½	30¾	WarnerL .92	16	459	34	33½	33¾	— ⅛
29	16⅛	Warn S 1.00	17	11	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
28	19⅛	WashGs 1.68	10	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
15	10⅛	WashNat .60	7	4	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
31½	25¼	WasN pf25.0		4	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
17½	12¾	WashStl 1	11	9	17¼	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
22½	19½	WasWat 1.56	9	34	20⅛	20⅝	20¾	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅞	Wasle Mgnt	9	57	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
35⅞	25	Watkinl 3.2	14	24	32½	32¼	32½	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅞	WayGos .40	19	8	7⅛	7	7	
7	4	Wean Unit	5	7	6⅞	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
6¼	3⅝	Webb Del E	21	435	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	6¼	WeilMcL .60	43	151	10⅛	9½	9⅞	
22⅞	19⅝	WeisMkt .72	8	4	21⅝	20⅞	21⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	15⅛	WellFgo 9.6	7	93	19⅞	19	19⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	WellFM .10e		16	6¼	6½	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅛	10	WescoF .78	8	8	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
56	47½	WPP pf4.50		z50	52	52	52	+ ⅞
41	35	WstPtPep 2	9	51	38⅞	38½	38½	— ⅛
11⅞	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	31	103	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
22⅝	17⅞	WnBnc 1.40	7	170	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
15½	11⅛	WnNoA .20r	4	44	12½	12¼	12⅛	
13⅝	6	Wn Pac Ind	10	37	10	10⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	12¾	WnPubl .80b	7	12	10⅜	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
17⅞	15⅜	WUnion 1.40	8	243	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
50	44	WnUn pf4.60		9	47½	47	47½	— 1
19⅛	13	WestgEl 9.7	9	946	17	16½	16¾	
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	12	91	44⅛	43¾	43⅞	— 1⅛
24⅝	16⅛	Weybrg 1.28	8	2	23⅛	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
45⅛	37	Weyerhr .90	29	617	45⅝	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅛
65	55¼	Weyr pf2.80		38	62¼	61¾	61⅛	
22⅞	18⅞	WhelFr .40a	11	41	21⅝	20¾	21	+ ⅛
23⅞	16⅝	WheelPit Stl		9	20¾	20⅞	21¾	— ⅛
59	53	WhelPit pf 6		z200	57	56⅞	57	+ ⅛
34¾	24¼	Whirlpool .80	19	308	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅛
25½	18½	WhitCon .90	6	172	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
9⅛	6¼	White Mot		253	8¼	8	8	
6⅞	3	Whittaker	44	1003	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Wickes .50r		181	12⅛	12¼	12⅛	+ ⅛
6⅞	4	Wiebdtsr .28	12	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
29	24⅝	WilmsCos 1	5	285	26½	26⅛	26¼	
7¼	5⅛	WilshrO 1.0e	10	21	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
41⅝	38¼	WinnDx 14.4	15	11	40¾	40½	40⅝	+ ⅛
9½	5⅛	Winnebago		767	8¾	7⅝	8¼	+ 1
30	23½	WiscEl 19.2	10	209	25⅝	25¼	25½	
103	99	WisE pf8.90		z50	101	101	101	— ½
19¾	17	WisGas 1.70	9	52	17½	17⅝	17½	
28¼	25⅝	WisG pf2.35		1	26⅝	25¼	26¼	
19½	16	WiscPS 1.38	8	55	16⅞	16⅝	16½	
29½	28½	Witco 1.20	11	32	27⅝	27½	27⅞	+ ¼
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW .07e	13	93	6¾	6½	6⅝	
19½	13	Wometco .60	8	21	17	16⅞	16⅞	
18⅝	5⅛	WoodCp 05.e	3	63	7⅝	7½	7½	
19½	13⅞	WoodPet .30	6	17	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	
25⅛	21¾	Wolwth 1.20	10	20	24⅝	24⅛	24½	
38	32¾	Wolw pf2.0		4	35⅞	35⅝	35½	— ⅛
6¾	4	World Airw	8	37	5½	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
71⅞	64¾	Wrigly 24.0a	10	16	67	66½	67	
9½	5⅝	Wurltzr .05e	54	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Wyly Corp		45	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
68⅞	50⅝	XeroxCp 1	21	774	64⅝	62¾	63½	— ½
11¾	7½	Xtra Inc	82	28	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
10⅞	6¼	Yates Ind		18	9½	9¼	9¼	
11¾	9¾	YngsDr 6.0a	5	70	9½	9¼	9⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	21	ZaleCorp .80	9	97	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
14⅞	11⅝	Zapata .30b	3	75	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ¼
9⅞	5⅞	Zayre Corp	800	55	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
40⅞	23⅞	ZenithRad 1	28	460	39½	38½	38⅞	
14⅞	9⅛	Zurnlnd .40	18	44	14	13⅞	13¾	— ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividned and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

NEW YORK, March 17.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*74½	
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	*1.10	*.60
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.38	.25
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	212	200
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton.	213.92	213.90
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	85-86	83-84
Lead, spot, lb.	.21	.24¼
Copper elec., lb.	67⅞	63⅞-65
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.4782	3.87
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	37	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz.	4.21	4.32½
Gold N.Y., oz.	133.45	178.75
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	783.0	734.4

* Nominal.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
May	186.50	182.35	186.10-186.25	182.25-182.40
Aug	185.50	182	185-185.15	181.80-182
Oct	184.50	181.50	184.05-184.25	181.60-181.70
Dec	183	180.25	182.50-182.75	179-179.95
Mar	182.50	179.95	182.10-182.25	179.45-179.70
May	182.05	179.50	181.90-181.95	178.95-179
Aug	No trade		180.25-181	178-178.25
Lots: 3,379.				
COCOA				
Mar	797	786	796.50-797	783.50-784
May	771	758	769-769.50	754-755
Jul	752	738	749.50-750	735.50-736
Sep	731	718	729-731	715.50-716.50
Dec	710	699	708-709	697-697.50
Mar	702	690	700-701	787-787.50
May	693	681	691-693	779-780
Lots: 3,524.				
COFFEE				
Mar	No trade		865-868	855-859
May	877	871	880-878	871-873
Jul	893	884	893-894	885-886
Sep	906	898	906-907	898-900
Nov	916	907	916-917	908-909
Jan	927	918	926-928	916-918
Mar	932	922	932-933	922-924
Lots: 934.				

London Metals Market

	Today Bid - Asked	Previous Bid - Asked
Copper wire bars:		
spot	702.50-703.50	693-694
3 months	722.50-723	712.50-713
Cathodes: spot	693.50-694.50	682.50-683.50
3 months	712.50-713	702-703
Tin: spot	3,583-3,590	3,565-3,570
3 months	3,635-3,638	3,610-3,615
Lead: spot	204-205	199-199.50
3 months	211.25-211.50	205.50-206
Zinc: spot	380.50-381.50	374.50-375.50
3 months	392.50-393	386.25-386.50
Silver: spot	219.30-220	217.10-217.30
3 months	224.50-224.60	222.30-222.40

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
May	1,720	1,702	1,720-1,724	+25
Jul			1,720-1,735	+20
Aug	1,770	1,752	1,762-1,765	+10
Oct	1,730	1,709	1,762-1,765	+13
Nov			1,700-1,710	U.C.
Jan	1,705	—	1,705-1,715	+ 4
Mar			1,705-1,715	+ 2
May			1,705-1,715	U.C.
Lots: 273.				
COCOA				
Mar	691	683	680-692	+ 4
May	702	695	695-699	+ 1.50
Jul			685- —	U.C.
Sep	690	683	684-689	+ 4
Dec	659	654	655-658	+ 8
Mar	650	648	649-652	+11
Lots: 223.				

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 17, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
May	15.00	15.25	14.94	15.25	14.84
Jul	14.87	15.08	14.93	15.06	14.72
Sep	14.68	14.86	14.68	14.80	14.60
Oct	14.68	14.86	14.68	14.85	14.58
Mar	14.51	14.70	14.50	14.65	14.43
May	14.45	14.62	14.45	14.58	14.34
Jul	14.53	14.54	14.53	14.54	14.31
Sales: 5,344.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs) No trades.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs.)					
Mar	69.00	69.95	68.75	69.605	68.85
May	65.00	65.85	64.71	65.455	64.85
Jul	62.20	62.65	61.75	62.475	61.96
Sep	59.90	60.25	59.50	60.175	59.80
Dec	57.15	57.60	56.90	57.325	57.15
Mar	55.70	56.30	55.65	56.265	55.80
Sales: 1,643.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs.)					
Mar	61.40	62.40	61.40	62.40S	60.80
May	61.90	62.90	61.80	62.90S	61.30
Jul	62.50	63.80	62.30	63.70S	62.10
Sep	63.40	64.50	63.40	64.50S	62.90
Dec	64.50	65.70	64.50	65.60S	64.10
Jan	65.00	66.10	65.00	66.00S	64.50
Mar	65.80	66.80	65.80	66.80S	65.30
Sales estimated: 3,321.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Apr	8.75	9.15	8.72	9.10	8.72
May	11.00	12.00	11.00	12.00	11.45
Nov	5.34	5.40	5.32	5.40	5.24
Mar	6.30	6.42	6.30	B6.43	6.32
Apr	6.82	6.99	6.82	A6.95	B6.89
May	7.92	8.00	7.85	7.99	7.89
Sales: 4,650.					
N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)					
Mar	418.50	421.00	418.00	421.00S	414.60
Apr	418.90	420.20	418.90	421.20S	415.00
May	420.50	423.80	419.80	423.50S	417.40
Jul	425.00	428.50	424.50	428.10S	422.00
Sep	429.50	433.50	429.50	433.40S	427.30
Dec	439.50	443.00	438.90	442.30S	436.10
Jan	442.50	446.00	442.50	445.30S	439.00
Mar	449.50	451.20	449.50	451.30S	444.90
May	453.50	453.50	453.50	457.30S	450.80
Sales estimated: 6,700.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs).					
Mar	61.80	61.80	61.55	B61.65	61.50
May	63.70	63.80	63.50	63.50	63.45
Jul	65.40	65.40	65.20	65.30	65.15
Sep	66.80	66.90	66.80	B66.90	B66.75
Nov	68.00	68.00	68.00	B68.05	B67.90
Jan	69.00	69.25	69.00	B69.00	68.90
Sales: 175.					
COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs.)					
May	57.95	58.45	57.85	58.05	57.82
Jul	58.61	59.20	58.60	58.85	58.57
Oct	57.90	58.50	57.90	57.95	57.71
Dec	57.35	57.80	57.30	57.35	57.31
Mar	58.30	58.60	58.30	58.30	58.30
May	—	—	—	B58.78	58.80
Sales: 2,850.					
GOLD (1000 troy oz)					
Apr	133.30	134.50	133.30	134.40S	133.30
May	133.70	133.70	133.70	134.40S	133.30
Jun	133.30	134.40	133.20	134.30S	133.20
Aug	134.30	134.80	134.30	134.90S	133.90
Oct	135.00	135.00	135.00	135.80S	134.80
Dec	136.00	136.90	136.00	136.80S	135.90
Feb	137.10	138.00	137.10	137.90S	137.00
Apr	138.30	139.40	138.30	139.10S	138.20
Sales: 1,227.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

March 17, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Mar	3.59½	3.67	3.59½	3.64¼	3.59½
May	3.65	3.73	3.65	3.70¾	3.65
Jul	3.71	3.79	3.71	3.77¼	3.71¼
Sep	3.76	3.83½	3.76	3.82	3.78
Dec	3.86½	3.94	3.86½	3.92	3.88
Mar	3.96½	4.04	3.96½	4.02	3.96
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Mar	2.62¼	2.65¼	2.62	2.65¼	2.61½
May	2.68½	2.71¼	2.68¼	2.71	2.68
Jul	2.72	2.75¼	2.72	2.75	2.72
Sep	2.68½	2.71¾	2.68¼	2.71½	2.68¾
Dec	2.63	2.65¾	2.62¼	2.65¼	2.62¼
Mar	2.68½	2.71¼	2.68½	2.71¼c	1.68¼
May	2.71½	2.75	2.71½	2.74½	2.71
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Mar	4.68¼	4.72	4.68	4.70½	4.68
May	4.73½	4.78¼	4.73½	4.76¼	4.74
Jul	4.82	4.87	4.81	4.85	4.82
Aug	4.86	4.90	4.86	4.88	4.85
Sep	4.90	4.93½	4.90	4.93	4.88½
Nov	4.94½	5.00	4.94	4.99½	4.94¼
Jan	5.02	5.07¼	5.02	5.07	5.00½
Mar	5.13	5.15½	5.12½	5.14	5.07¼
May	5.19½	5.21	5.19½	5.21	5.14¼
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Mar	16.25	16.45	16.25	16.40	16.24
May	16.40	16.65	16.40	16.48	16.33
Jul	16.60	16.80	16.55	16.65	16.55
Aug	16.63	16.88	16.63	16.73	16.60
Sep	16.67	16.90	16.67	16.79	16.65
Oct	16.72	17.00	16.72	16.85	16.70
Dec	16.85	17.10	16.82	16.95	16.80
Jan	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	16.90
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Mar	128.50	129.20	128.50	129.00	129.30
May	132.50	133.40	132.50	133.70	132.60
Jul	134.20	135.30	134.20	135.00	134.30
Aug	135.50	136.70	135.50	136.30	136.00
Sep	137.00	138.00	137.00	137.70	137.50
Oct	138.00	139.00	138.00	139.00	138.50
Dec	139.50	141.20	139.50	141.00	140.00
Jan	143.00	143.00	143.00	143.00	141.60
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
Mar	—	—	—	402.50	414.50
Apr	418.00	422.00	417.50	420.50	414.50
May	423.00	423.00	423.00	423.00	418.00
Jun	422.50	426.00	422.00	425.00	420.00
Aug	428.00	431.00	427.50	430.50	426.00
Oct	433.00	437.50	433.00	436.50	432.00
Dec	439.50	443.00	439.50	441.50	436.00
Feb	445.80	450.00	445.50	448.00	444.00
Apr	453.00	455.00	453.00	454.20	449.80
Jun	459.00	461.00	459.00	460.00	456.00
Aug	464.10	465.00	464.10	465.00	462.00
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)					
new					
Apr	37.05	37.10	36.62	36.62	37.20
Jun	40.50	40.75	40.25	40.25	41.20
Aug	42.30	42.50	42.30	42.30	42.75
Oct	42.85	43.25	42.70	42.70	43.27
Dec	43.45	43.65	43.45	43.60	a44.00

Sales: April 240; June 144; A... Oct 21; Dec 15.
Open interest: April 4499; Ju... Aug 2431; Oct 823; Dec 489.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Apr	43.90	44.52	43.67	44.…	
Jun	[illegible]	45.57	44.50	45.…	
Jul	44.95	45.60	44.75	45.…	
Aug	43.00	43.50	42.60	43.…	
Oct	40.00	40.25	39.80	40.…	
Dec	40.80	40.30	39.80	40.…	
Feb	39.70	39.95	39.25	a39.…	
Apr	—	—	—	a37.…	

Sales: April 2443; June 3160; Ju... Aug 168; Oct 66; Dec 72; Feb 12; ...
Open interest: April 4444; Ju... July 2574; Aug 1001; Oct 573; ... Feb 69; April 1.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Mar	51.10	51.35	50.90	51.…	
Apr	46.80	47.45	46.30	47.…	
May	44.40	44.81	44.00	44.…	
Jun	46.50	47.20	46.45	47.…	
Sep	53.10	53.50	53.10	53.…	
Nov	—	—	—	a54.…	
Dec	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.…	

Sales: March 60; April 174; ... June 34; Sep 11; Nov 0; Dec 4.
Open interest: March 131; Apr... May 368; June 373; Sep 222; Nov... 197.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Mar	71.85	73.95	71.27	b73.…	
May	72.00	73.15	71.25	72.…	
Jul	71.70	72.75	70.95	72.…	
Aug	68.95	70.45	68.52	70.…	
Feb	65.90	64.90	63.50	64.…	

Sales: March 31; May 3876; Ju... Aug 264; Feb 4.
Open interest: March 282; Ma... July 1714; Aug 1010; Feb 43.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Mar	133.70	134.20	133.10	134.…	
Jun	133.30	134.80	132.90	134.…	
Sep	134.50	136.10	134.30	135.6…	
Dec	136.10	137.30	135.90	137.…	
Mar	138.90	139.20	138.00	139.…	
Jun	—	—	—	141.…	

Sales: March 11; June 950; Se... Dec 110; March 39; June 30.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 17, 1976

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1100	Abby Glen	330	325	325	— 5
38243	Abitibi	$13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1180	Acklands	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
512	Agnico E	$5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
1900	Agra Ind	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅛
6431	Alta Gas A	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
915	Algo Cent	$14⅛	14	14	—
600	Alliance B	375	370	370	—
120	Almine	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5775	Atco A	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
8434	BP Can	$10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1400	Banister C	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
4081	Bank N S	$38⅞	38⅛	38⅞	+ ⅛
1800	Baton B	$8¼	8¼	8¼	
22606	Bell Canad	$45⅛	44⅝	45	+ ⅛
1025	Beth Cop A	$13⅞	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
150	Block Bros	380	380	380	— 5
3000	Bovis Cor	94	93	93	— 1
2560	Bralor Res	245	241	242	— 7
990	Bramalea	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
3300	Brameda	194	186	186	— 4
1600	Brenda M	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4150	Bridger	445	430	430	—20
1608	BC Forest	$23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
600	BC Phone	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1079	Brunswk	485	475	475	— 5
900	Budd Auto	$6	6	6	— ⅛
100	Burns Fds	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
1180	Cad Fry	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
2625	Cal Pow A	$28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
3150	Camflo	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
350	Campau A	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2400	C Nor West	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
260	Can Perm	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
300	C Tung	280	280	280	— 5
100	C Cablesy	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
2650	Cdn Cel	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
50	CGE	$28	28	28	
12765	CI Bk Com	$26⅛	25⅛	26	+ ⅛
1386	Cdn Tire A	$49	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
2000	C Utilies	$10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	
500	Canbra	390	390	390	
550	Candel Oil	$13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
1730	Cassiar	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
2605	Celanese	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4700	Chieftan D	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
300	Coch Will	34	34	34	— 4
2734	C Holiday I	335	325	330	+10
100	Con Bldg	245	245	245	+ 5
2995	Con Distrb	390	385	385	—10
6654	Cons Gas	$12	11⅛	11⅞	— ⅛
1000	Conwest	380	380	380	
1500	Craigmt	$6	6	6	
2950	Crush Int	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2200	Cyprus	$10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
482	Denison	$61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
2100	Dickensn	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9047	Dofasco A	$28	27⅛	28	+ 1
34735	Dom Store	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
11	Du Pont	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
1309	East Mal	235	230	230	— 5
300	Electro A	450	435	435	—15
450	Emco	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	
2900	Falcon C	$8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
3035	Falcon	$40	39⅛	39⅞	+ ⅛
300	Francana	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
600	G Distrb A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14000	Gnt Mascot	173	170	170	— 3
15600	Gibraltar	$8	7⅞	8	
400	Goodyear	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
11100	Graft G	$32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
3400	Grandoc	187	177	187	— 3
4	Gt Oil Sds	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
225	GL Paper	$27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
2020	Greyhnd	$18⅛	18	18	
70	Guar Trst	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1289	Hambro C	270	265	270	
2950	Hawker S	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
515	Hayes D A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
1327	H Bay Co	$19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
449	Hur Eri A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
2450	IAC	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
1500	Inland Gas	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
315	Int Mogul	280	275	275	— 5
4073	Intpr Pipe	$13	12⅞	13	
2750	Inv Grp A	$7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
200	Jannock	$6	6	6	
24170	Kaiser Re	$11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
3200	Kaps Tran	208	205	205	— 8
515	Kerr A A	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
2270	Koffler A	455	455	455	— 5
4310	Labatt A	$17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
275	Lab Min	$32	32	32	— 1
3400	LOnt Cem	410	410	410	
100	LL Lac	155	155	155	+ 5
100	Lob Co B	55	5	5	
200	Loeb M	300	295	300	+ 5
500	Mclan H A	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
13875	MB Ltd	$23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
1120	Madsen	50	50	5…	
500	M L F Mills	$27½	27⅛	2…	
1655	Matgmi A	$17	16⅞	1…	
20	Mat Stor A	$13⅞	13⅞	1…	
8305	Moore	$47⅛	46⅛	4…	
1640	Murphy	$5⅛	5⅛	…	
450	Nabrs Dlg	$24½	24½	2…	
16195	Noranda A	$35⅞	34⅞	3…	
4038	Norcen	$11⅞	11⅛	1…	
8530	Nowsco W	$14	13⅛	…	
150	OSF Ind	320	370	37…	
750	Orchan A	267	266	26…	
3520	Oshawa A	$5⅛	5	…	
7500	Pamour A	450	435	44…	
6950	PanCan P	$21⅛	21	2…	
2000	Patino N V	$11⅛	11½	1…	
754	Pine Point	$32⅛	32	3…	
200	Pitts C	$5⅞	5⅞	…	
2497	Placer	$23¼	23	2…	
510	Que Sturg	145	140	14…	
1928	Reed Osir A	$7	7	…	
612	Reichhold	$23	22¾	2…	
4022	Revnu Prp	78	76	7…	
100	Rothman	$17½	17½	1…	
6000	Scotts	$8	8	…	
25789	Shell Can	$16	15⅞	1…	
9220	Sherritt A	$7⅛	7	…	
900	Siebens	$10⅛	10½	1…	
210	Sigma	$20⅛	20⅛	2…	
29511	Simpsons	$7	6⅞	…	
965	Simpson S	$10	10	1…	
100	Slater Stl	$8⅛	8⅛	…	
116	Talcorp	$7⅛	7⅛	…	
20735	Southm A	$24⅛	24	2…	
100	St Brodcst	$8⅞	8⅛	…	
9909	Stelco A	$29⅞	28½	2…	
3300	Steep R	215	210	215…	
10200	Sundale O	$7⅞	7⅝	…	
740	Teck Cor A	425	420	420…	
566	Teck Cor B	325	325	325…	
1200	Teledyne	$5⅛	5½	…	
2800	Tex Can	$28⅞	28½	2…	
103600	Thom N A	$13⅛	13½	1…	
3568	Tor Dm Bk	$18⅛	17⅞	1…	
2300	Tor Star B	$18	17⅞	1…	
1450	Traders A	$14⅛	14½	1…	
2305	Trans Mt	$9⅞	9⅞	…	
4303	TrCan PL	$12⅛	11⅞	1…	
200	Un Carbid	$23⅞	23⅞	2…	
41890	UGas A	$8	7⅛	…	
200	Union Oil	$9⅞	9⅞	…	
900	U Keno	$8⅞	8⅞	…	
4200	U Siscoe	$8	7⅞	…	
3100	Upp Can	133	130	13…	
300	Vestgron	$16½	16½	1…	
3425	Voyager P	$11⅞	11½	1…	
200	Weldwod	$12½	12½	1…	
1316	Wstburne	$10⅞	10⅞	1…	
9300	West Mine	375	365	37…	
210	Westnhse	$24	24	2…	
210	Weston	$18	18	1…	
2110	Willroy	115	114	11…	
3254	Woodwd A	$20⅛	20	2…	
700	YK Bear	227	226	22…	

Total sales 2,200,667 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock		High	Low	Last
270	Algoma	$	25⅞	25⅝	2…
1246	Asbestos	$	27⅞	27	2…
1735	Bank Mont	$	15⅞	15½	1…
1280	Basic Res	$	8	7⅛	…
200	Bombard		290	290	290…
340	Can Cement	$	10⅞	10⅞	1…
1200	Cdn Indust	$	23⅞	23⅞	2…
400	Cdn Inf Pow	$	15⅞	15⅞	1…
38950	Cenron	$	21	20⅞	2…
1987	Con Bath	$	36⅞	36½	3…
640	Dom Bridge	$	33	33	3…
3122	Fncl Col		200	190	20…
120	Gaz Metro	$	6⅛	6⅛	…
2400	Imasco	$	27	26⅞	2…
500	Ivaco	$	9⅞	9⅞	…
240	Molson A	$	19	18⅞	1…
1150	Power Cp	$	10⅞	10⅞	1…
200	Price Co	$	16⅛	16½	16
8730	Royal Bank	$	28⅛	27⅞	27…
1100	Roy Trust A	$	21⅛	21	21…
1600	Zellers		465	460	465…

Total sales 565,974 shares.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lo…

NEW HIGHS-92

AlaPw 11pf, Alcan Alu, Alleph Cp, Allied Strs, Ama Inc, Amalnc pf, AmFinSy pf, AmWat Wks, Anaconda, Anch Hock, Asarco Inc, Avnet Inc, Beldg Hem, Bell Howell, Bemis Co, Best Prod, Bliss Laug, Brown Co, Budget Ind, Burrghs, Cente Corp, Cert-tead, Chromally, Cin Milcrn, Congolm Cp, Cont Corp, Cont Cp pfA, Cont Cp pfB, Copper Rge, CTS Corp, Dorsey Cp, Dravo Corp, Dressr Ind, Eagle Pich, Eaton Corp, ElMemMg, ElMemM pf, Elixir Ind, EquitLfe M, Feddors, Federal Co, FedPap Bd, FePa 1.20pf, FederDStr, Finl Feder, FstNatBos, Flintkote, Fuqua Ind, Gannett Co, Gould pf, GifSU 5.08pf, GifSU 4.52pf, Handy Har, Hanes Corp, Harris Cp, Harsco Cp, Inland Cont, Inf Minr pf, La Pacif, Manuf Han, Mobil Home, Molycorp pf, MtFuel…, Nat G…, Nat H…, Newmo…, Newmt…, North…, Northr…, Northr…, Otord, Pennzo…, Pennzl…, Pennzo…, Philips…, Phil In…, Redma…, SavinB…, Scovill, Shapell, SOS Co…, Sou Pa…, Stop Sh…, Storer, Sybron…, Texin…, Travel…, Travel…, US Gy…, US Ho…, Webb, Weyerh…

NEW LOWS-10

Albertsons, CmE 1.42pf, Coppind wi, Fluor pfB, Houston LP, Indpls PwLt, Marsh McL, Quaker…, UAL In…, Wisc E…

Japan Firms S… Exports Rising By 12 Per Cent

TOKYO, March 17 (AP-D…) — Major Japanese trading f… expect their exports to inc… an average 11.9 per cent fr… year earlier in the first ha… fiscal 1976 beginning April … survey report released by … Economic Planning Agency s… ed today.

The report covers estimate… both exports and imports b… major Japanese trading firm… of February.

It said the trading … forecast their imports will … an average 8.8-per-cent … from a year earlier during … period.

Anticipation of a sharp ri… exports to the United States … cited as one of the main fa… in the estimate. Exports to … United States are expected … rise an average 32.7 per cen… the first half of fiscal 1976 c… pared with a year earlier.

Those to Europe and So… east Asia are expected to de… an average 4.9 and 5.8 per … respectively.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Air France 9½-82	102¾	103¾
Ashland 8-87	94¼	95¼
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	104¼	105¼
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	101½	102½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92¾	93¾
BFCE 9-82	102	103
BFCE 8¾-83	99¾	100¾
B.N.P 9½-81	103½	104½
Borregaard 8¾-86	95¾	96¾
British Gas 9-81	99¼	100¼
Broken Hill 10-90	103½	104½
Broken Hill 9½-87	103¼	104¼
Carrier 8-87	92	93
CNE 9¼-85	101	102
CN Rhône 10-80/8	103¾	104¾
Cons Food 7½-97	90¾	91¾
Conoco 8-86	99½	100½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98	99
Copen Coun 7¾-87	86½	87½
Copen Tel 8½-86	98½	99½
Cut Ham 8-87	94¾	95¾
Dana 8-87	94	95
Denmark 9-82	105	107
Denmark 7½-90	88	89
Dow Corn 8½-86	103	104
Dupont 7½-78	101½	102½
ECS 8¾-81	100½	101½
ECS 9¼-86	100½	101½
EIB 9½-85	102¼	103¼
Erap 9¾-85	102¼	103¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	104	105
Esso 7½-78	101	102
Esso 8-86 Nov	100¾	101¾
Eurofima 8½-83	99	100
First Chic 7-80	96½	97½
Gen Mills 8-86	99	100
Gen Mot 8¾-86	102½	104
Gould 9¾-83	102	103
Haas 8¾-86	101½	102½
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	100¾	101¾
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¾	98¾
Kimberley 8½-86	101½	102½
Michelin 9¼-86	100¼	101¼
Michelin 7½-88	88	89
Miles 9¼-80	102½	103½
Modo 9½-83	98¾	99¾
Montreal 9¾-81	102¼	103¼
Montreal 9¼-83	99¼	100¼
Motorola 8-87	96¼	97¼
New Brunsw. 9-83	100	101
N.Zealand 9¼-92	102½	103½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	91	92
Norsk Hyd 9¾-85	102½	103½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	99½	100½
Norway 9-80	103	104
Norway 8½-87	100¼	101¼
Ontario Hy 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
Oslo 9-88	99¼	100¼
Otis-Elev 8¼-85	101½	102½
Owens Corn 9-86	103	104
Pac.Light 9¼-81	101	102
Pac.Light 8-88	95½	96½
Penwlt 8-87	95¼	96¼
Prov. Quebec 9-83	100	101
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	90½	91½
Ralston 7½-87	94½	95½
Richardson 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
S.A.S. 8-85	92¼	93¼
Scanraff 8¾-88	98¾	99¾
Scott 8¾-86	101¾	102¾
Seagram 9-83	101¼	102¼
SFE 9-83	99½	100½
Shell 8-86	99½	100½
Shell 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Skandin10¼-81	106	107
SNCF 9¼-81	102	103
St. Ind. 8½-80	102¼	103¼
St. Ind. 8½-88	101	102
S. Handels 9¼-86	99	100
Sybron 8-87	95	96
Tenneco 7½-79	99	100
Tenneco 7¾-87	90¾	91¾
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	98¾	99¾
Transocean 7½-87	95¼	96¼
Union Oil 7-79	99¼	100¼
Union Oil 7½-87	95¾	96¾
Utah 8-87	95	96
Volvo 9½-85	100¾	101¾

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	79½	81½
Ashland 5-88	82	84
Beatrice 6¼-91	106½	108½
Beatrice 4½-92	93½	95½
Borden 6¾-91	105	107
Borden 5-92	94	96
BroadHale 4¾-87	76	78
Carnation 4-88	81½	83½
Chevron 5-88	102	104
Chrysler 4¾-88	66	68
Chrysler 5-88	70½	72½
Cont Tel 5½-88	82	84
Cumm In 6¼-88	86½	88½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	88	90
EastKodak 4½-88	120	122
Econ Lab 4¾-87	80	82
Firestone 5-88	93	95
Ford 6-86	97½	99½
Ford 5-88	87½	89½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	85½	87½
Gen Food 4¾-82	91	93
Gillette 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-87	82	84
Gould 5-87	88½	90½
Gulf West 5-88	102	104
Honeywell 6-86	82½	84½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	80	82
ITT 4¾-87	76½	78½
Komatsu 7¼-90	101½	103½
Matsushita 6¾-90	108½	110
Mitsui 7¼-90	101	103
McDerm 4¾-87	122	124
Morgan JP 4¾-87	111½	113½
Nabisco 5¼-88	90½	92½
Owens Ill 4¾-87	101	103
Penney JC 4½-87	86½	88½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	101	103
R.C.A. 5-88	83	85
Revlon 4¾-83	109½	111½
Revlon 4¾-87	101	103
Sperry 4¼-88	100	102
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	80½	82½
Texaco 4½-88	76½	78½
UnCarb 4¾-82	131	133
WarnLam 4½-87	91½	93½
WarnLam 4¼-88	83	85
Xerox 5-88	76½	78½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	100.18	90.94	106.65
Previous	100.16	90.93	106.23

European Gold Markets

March 17, 1976

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	133.25	133.35	+0.85
Zurich	132.625	133.125	—0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	138.03	137.40	—1.38

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4½-5⅛	2½-2¾	1⅛-1⅝	15 -20
1 M.	4⅝-5⅛	3 -3¼	1½-1⅞	11¼-11¾
3 M.	5⅛-5⅜	3¼-3½	1⅝-1⅞	10⅞-11¼
6 M.	6⅛-6⅜	3⅜-3⅝	2⅝-2⅞	11⅛-11½
1 Y.	7 -7⅛	4⅛-4⅜	3¼-3½	11⅝-10⅞

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	103.4	103.1	105.6	97.4
Brussels	130.31	130.37	133.02	123.74
Frankfurt	159.66	158.67	159.66	150.34
London 30	397.3	400.0	417.40	381.60
London 500	172.89	173.36	179.18	161.71
Milan	80.09	81.59	91.37	81.59
Paris	108.3	108.6	112.1	100.40
Sydney	469.30	471.87	473.91	444.73
Tokyo (n)	340.24	340.51	343.29	326.38
Tokyo (o)	4582.94	4590.91	4686.25	4493.06
Zurich	301.7	300.70	304.0	294.6

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

March 17,1976

Stock	Price Yen	Stock	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	327	Matsu E Wks	573
Canon	352	Mitsuby Hvy Ind.	152
Dai Nip Print	500	Mitsubi Corp.	465
Fuji Bank	330	Mitsui Co.	414
Fuji Photo	504	Mitsukoshi	447
Hitachi	208	Nippon Elec.	212
Honda Motor	767	Sharp	366
C Itoh	314	Shiseido	1,070
Japan Air L.	1,900	Sony Corp	2,880
Kensai El Pwr.	724	Sumitomo Bank	333
Kao Soap	503	Taisho *Marine*	287
Kirin Brewery	355	Takeda	215
Komatsu	335	Teijin	172
Kubota	339	Tokyo *Marine*	586
Matsu Ind.	641	Toray	174
		Toyota	736

* Ex. Div.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	45.60
Albert Heijn	120
Algembank	356.50
Amrobank	81.60
A'dam	85
Fokker	45.50
Heineken	148.50
H.V.A.	51.90
Holl-Am-H	88.50
Hoogovens	66.60
K.L.M.	121
Nation. Ned	100.10
Pakhoed	134
Philips new	34.20
Robeco	203.50
Rolinco	147.10
Royal Dutch	121.30
Unilever	129.30
Van Ommer	277.50
VerMach	177

Brussels

Arbed	4,400
Brux-Lamb	2,200
Cock Ougree	942
Electrobel	5,820
GB-Inno-BM	1,750
Pétrofina	4,205
Hoboken	5,600
Ph Gevaert	1,348
Soc Générale	2,730
Solvay	2,650
Un Minière	1,360

Frankfurt

AEG	101.30
BASF	174
Bayer	150.90
Commerzbk	207.50
Conf Gummi	112.50
Daimler	376
Deemag	183
DeutBank	328.20
DresdeBk	261.20
Hoechst	173
Gels Aktien	80
Hoesch	65.90
Karlsdt	442.50
Kaufhof	280
KHD	185.50
Lufthansa	96.20
Mannesmann	367.50
Metallgesell	277
Neckermann	98.50
Rheinstahl	117
RWE new	152.50
Schering	365
Siemens	321.50
Thyssen	140.20
Veba	115.80
Volkswagen	150.80

London

Anglo-Am	2.75
Augo-Am cp	£22.50
Barclay Bk	2.73
Beecham Gr	3.59
BICC	1.20
Boots	1.33
Bowater	1.95
Brit-Am Tob	3.56
Brit Oxyg	0.62
Brit Pet	5.98
Burmah	0.38
CadburySc	0.50½
Chartered	1.39
Courtaulds	1.48
Daggafont	0.06
DeBeer D	2.25½
Decca Rec	2.62
Distillers	1.47½
Dunlop	0.86
E Mustline	2.62
GEC	1.56
FreeStGed	£19⅝
GKN	3.34
Glaxo Gr	3.66
Gold Fields	1.64
Gt Un St	2.07
Guinness	1.28
Hawker-Sidd	4.12
Hudson Bay	£15.00
Imp Chem	3.95
Imps	0.74½
Mark & Spen	0.94
MetalBox	2.73
Nicholls	0.66
Plessey	0.78
Rand Mines	1.80
Rank Org	1.50
Royal Dutch	£35.25
R.T.Z.	1.94
Shell	4.12
Thorn (A)	2.58
Tube Invest	3.54
Union Carb	3.10
Vickers	1.65
War L3½	£26.00
West Deep	£9.⅞
West Drief	£23.50
West Hold	£22.50
West Min	1.65
Woolworth	0.58
ZCI	0.31

Milan

Bastogi	1,076
Erba	1,701
Erc Marelli	479
Fiat	1,435
Finsider	249
Generali	42,900
IFI	2,150
Italgas	518
Italsider	360
LaRinas	59.25
Montedis	435.25
Olivetti	1,022
Pirelli	925
Snia Visco	1,301
Terni	320

Paris

Air Liquide	396.90
Alimentaire	85.10
BSN	695
Carrefour	2,265
Cim Lafarge	222
Citroën	68
Cie Bancaire	471.10
CFP	135
CGE	358
CCF	153
Ferodo	459.50
Imétal	111
L'Oréal	1,025
Mach Bull	39.90
Michelin	1,480
Moët-Henn	596
Moulinex	306.50
Paribas	184
PUK	113.90
Penarroya	58
Perrier	120.80
Peugeot	399.50
Rh Poulenc	104.10
Saclior	74
St Gobain	137
Suez	264.50
Télémécan	752
Thomson	249.50
Usinor	78

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,275
Buehrle	1,600
B Boveri	1,725
Ciba-Geigy	1,710
Cr Suisse	2,730
Fischer	755
HofRochN	10,200
Nestlé	3,565
Sandoz	5,300
Sté B Suisse	468
Sulzer	2,680
U.B. Suisse	3,555

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices March 17, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected *National Securities Dealers Assn.*, over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Stock	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
1st Bk Sy	42	42¾
Bankam	40⅝	41½
1stEmp S	9¾	10¼
1st Wn F	1⅝	1⅞
Hartf NC	12¾	13½
Midl Bks	19¾	20¼
Shaw Cp	21¾	22¾
U Va Bks	15⅛	15¾
Va N Bnk	15½	16½
Insurance		
Fibx7un Lf	20½	21
Industrials		
AFA Prs	5⅛	6¼
AID Inc	6	7
AVM Cp	1¾	2¼
Acush t	20¼	21¼
Addisn W	9⅝	10⅛
Adv Ros	2⅝	2⅞
Alberts	9	9¾
Allco Inc	9¼	10
Iallyn Bac	6⅛	6⅞
A El Lab	1⅞	2¼
Am Exp	35⅛	35⅝
Am Finl	7⅞	8¼
Am Furn	3¼	3½
Am Greet	9⅞	0⅞
Am Telev	21½	22¼
Am Weld	10½	11½
Amtr Dv	1⅛	1½
Anadite	5⅛	5⅞
Anheus B	32⅛	33¼
Ard May	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWG	1⅜	19⅛
Arvida	5⅛	6¼
AsCC Bot	15⅛	16
AttGas Lt	13½	13⅞
Baird At	3⅝	4⅛
Bang Hy	13¾	14¼
Bkam Rlt	6⅞	7⅝
Bassett F	24½	25a2
Bayls Mk	8¼	8⅝
Beeline F	4⅝	5⅛
wbtz Lab	39	39⅞
Bibb Co	8½	8¾
Bird Sons	89	92
Birtchr	1⅝	2⅛
Bick Hills	19½	20
Bonza Int	4	4¼
Booz AH	7⅜	7⅞
Braden	5	5½
Brinks	10⅛	11⅛
Brks Sca	16	16⅝
Brwning	4¼	4⅝
Buckb M	6⅛	6⅝
Buckeye	10	10½
Burn Sim	4⅝	5¼
CalWSv	29	30½
Campl Ch	2½	2⅞
Canred H	⅝	1
acap Swst	7½	8
Caplin Air	3⅛	3½
Cap Tec	2½	3½
Care Cp	2⅞	3¼
CenVt PS	13½	13⅝
Chm Lea	9¼	10¼
Chesa Ut	10½	11½
Chl Bridg	67½	69
Chilin Cp	5½	6
ChrisSe	127½	131½
Circle F	3¼	4
CitznUt A	29⅝	29⅞
CitznUt B	27½	28
Clark Mf	38⅛	39⅛
Clow Cp	8	8½
Colu Vent	¾	1½
Com Cir	13¼	14
Coml Sh	24	25½
Comw Pa	26⅛	27⅛
Con Pap	7	58
Craw Co	9	9¾
Cross Co	16¼	17
Cutlr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	5½	6½
Data Dan	6⅛	6½
Data 100	12½	12⅞
Dayt Inc	39	41
Decor In	1⅞	2⅝
DeKib Ag	32¼	33¾
Delhi Oil	4⅝	4⅞
DeLux C	27½	28¼
Det CanT	12¼	13¼
Det IntBr	30¼	31¼
Dewey El	1⅝	1⅞
Diam Cry	17¼	18
Dixn Cru	18¾	19½
Docutel	7⅛	8
Dollar G	10⅛	11⅛
Dorch G	9⅞	10⅛
Dow Jone	31¼	32
Doyle DB	11⅛	11⅜
Dunkin D	6⅛	6¾
Duriron	24¾	25¾
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	29¼	29¾
ElPas El	10	10⅛
Elba Syst	4	4½
Elder Be	5½	6¼
Elec Nucl	7½	8¼
Elec Mod	1¾	2¼
Energy C	10¾	11¼
Entwistl	3	3½
Equty Oil	17⅝	17⅞
Ethan Al	23½	24¼
Fab Tek	1⅛	1½
Fingrhf	6⅛	6⅝
Fst Bost	24¼	25½
Fickngr	13½	14
Fla WatU	⅞	1¼
Forest O	16⅞	17¼
Frmigll	1⅛	1⅝
Fotomat	16½	17
Frkln Cp	3⅝	4
Frnkln El	8⅛	8⅞
Frnd Ice	25¼	26½
Gen RIEs	2½	3½
Gov EFin	8¼	9
Graph Cn	17¾	18½
Green Mt	9⅞	10⅛
Grey Adv	8⅝	9⅛
Gulf Intst	12¼	12¾
Gyrodn	3⅛	3¾
aharper R	8½	9
Henred F	23¼	24
Holobm	1½	1⅞
Hoover	13¼	13¾
Horlz Res	1¼	2¼
Huds Pap	27	28
Hyatt Cp	6	6⅝
Hyatt Int	5⅞	6⅛
Ind Nuclr	3⅛	4⅝
Intra Ind	1⅝	2⅝
Interc En	8	9
Intrmk In	2⅞	2⅞
Intrmt G	12½	13¼
InBk Wsh	3⅛	3⅜
IaSou Ut	23⅝	23⅞
Jamsby	16½	17½
Jiffy Fds	⅛	1⅛
Joslyn M	14¾	15½
KMS Ind	3	3⅝
Kaisr Stl	47	48
KaisStl pf	18¼	18¾
Kaivar	2⅛	2½
Kaman A	23½	24⅝
Kampg A	8¼	9¼
Kate Gre	⅝	1
Kaysam	2⅛	2⅞
Kear Tr	8⅛	8⅝
Kelly Svc	17½	18¼
Keuff Ess	15	16
Keye Fib	22⅝	23⅝
Key CusF	8⅛	8⅝
King Int	1½	2
Knap Vos	17	18
Lance In	23¼	24
Land Res	1⅛	1½
Lin Bcast	16⅛	16½
Log Etrn	3⅛	3⅝
Madisn G	12½	13
Mal Rlty	1½	1¾
Mallkrl	46	47
Manor C	2¾	3⅛
Marit Frt	3¼	3⅝
Maul LP	9¼	9⅝
McCor	39	39⅛
McQuay	17	17¾
Measur	13½	14
Medirn	33¼	34
Merld In	1⅜	2½
Mdlsx W	14	15
Midld Ca	2⅛	2½
Midw Gf	12¾	13⅝
Millipr	50	52
Miner In	2⅛	3⅛
Minn Gas	19⅞	19⅞
Miss Vl G	12⅜	13⅛
Mrs S Pie	16½	17½
Monf Col	6	6⅝
Moore P	7⅝	8¾
Moore S	17½	19½
Motch M	4⅛	5¼
Mot Club	2⅛	2⅞
Mueller	11¼	12¼
Narag Cp	7	7¾
Nat G&O	10	10¾
Nat Lib	4⅝	5⅛
N SecRsh	4½	4¾
Natnw Rl	4½	5½
NJ Nat G	13	13½
Nielsn A	23	23⅛
Nielsn B	23	23½
NoCar Gs	11⅝	11¾
NoEOt un	21¼	22
Nortrp Kl	14⅛	15⅛
NW NatG	8⅞	8⅝
NW PuSv	17⅛	17¾
Noxel Cp	16¼	16⅝
Ogilvy M	23¼	24
Ohio Ferr	21½	22½
Oil Shale	4	4¼
Ormont	6⅛	6⅝
Otter TP	17⅝	17⅞
Over NA	6⅞	7½
Pabst Br	24½	25
PacGa R	26	26¼
Pakco	¾	1½
Parks H	3⅜	3⅞
Pauley P	4½	4⅞
Peerl Mf	14	15
Pa Enter	15⅝	15⅝
PnzlOff B	11½	11⅝
Pepsi BW	11⅛	11⅞
Petran H	14	14⅛
Petrolit	79½	81
Petlbon	25¼	26⅛
Philip L	12⅛	12⅜
Piedmt A	4⅛	5
Pinkrtn	33½	34¼
Pion HIB	27⅛	28
Pistilin	1⅛	2⅛
Possis Cp	1⅝	2⅛
Progrp	1⅛	1⅝
Pub S. NC	10½	10⅞
P Bemet	19	20
PutD Cap	6⅛	6⅞
Qual Ims	2⅞	3⅛
Ragen Pr	2½	3
Rahall C	4⅞	5¼
Raych Cp	206	211
Rayrond	12¼	13¼
RKECOG	Eq	10⅛
Road Ex	45⅛	46½
Robin M	12¼	14
Roselon	4⅛	4¾
Rouse	4⅛	4⅝
Rus Stov	15	15⅛
Sadlier	2⅛	2⅝
Scan Dat	3⅛	3⅝
Scripps H	25	27
Sels Delt	1⅞	2½
Seneca F	2⅝	3⅛
Seven U	33½	34¼
Snap Tls	30	31
SolidSt Sc	5½	6½
S Cal Wat	12	12⅞
Sw Gs Cp	10	10⅛
Sw El Sv	14¼	15⅛
Standyn	19½	20¼
Std Regis	18¼	19
Stan HPd	15	17
Sterlg Str	5¼	6
Strawb Cl	28⅛	30
Sugdal F	2	2½
Super El	5⅞	6⅛
TIME DC	3⅝	4⅛
Tampax	35½	36½
Taylr Wi	14⅛	15⅛
Tech Pub	9	10
Tecum P	44½	46½
Tennant	31	33
Tifny Co	8½	9
Transo O	10⅛	11⅛
Trico Pd	29⅞	31
Triin OG	1⅞	2¼
Tyson F	16⅛	16⅝
Un McGil	14¼	15¼
US Bnknt	6⅛	6⅝
US TrkLo	14½	15
Up Pen P	17¼	18
Valley Gs	8½	9½
VanD Air	7¼	8
Vance S	4	4½
Velcro	6⅝	7
Ventron	22¼	23¾
Wads Pu	9	9½
Wsh NG	11⅛	11⅞
Webb Re	5⅞	6⅛
Weco Dvl	2⅛	2½
Weight W	6⅝	7⅛
Weldtrn	1⅞	2⅛
Welng M	8⅞	9⅛
Well Gar	5	5⅞
Welsbch	4⅛	5
Wstn Mtg	1⅞	2⅛
Westmd	45⅛	46½
Wisc PL	16⅛	16¼
Wdwrd L	28⅛	28⅞
Wright W	5	5⅛
ZionUt B	19	20

Market Summaries

March 17, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
UAL Inc	532,600	22⅞	—2⅛
Norton Sim	520,300	21	
Tex Util	458,600	18½	+ ¼
Anaconda	448,600	25⅞	+3⅛
AmEl Pw	298,400	20⅛	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	266,100	25	— ¼
Am Tel&Tel	235,800	56¾	
RCA	229,600	28¼	+ ⅛
Fedders	219,900	9⅞	— ⅛
Gen Motors	187,700	69⅞	+ ⅛
Redman Ind	183,500	5½	+ ⅜
Scott Paper	176,800	23⅛	+ ½
Ford Mot	175,400	56½	+ ⅛
Gen Elec	174,800	51¾	+ ¼
Gulf Oil	173,900	22⅞	—

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	26.19	22.78
Advances	788	956
Declines	634	562
Unchanged	455	372
Total issues	1877	1890
New 1976 highs	92	48
New 1976 lows	10	15

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	989.37	995.59	981.03	985.99	+ 2.52
20 Trn	209.93	210.45	206.51	207.77	— 0.71
15 Util	86.21	86.78	85.67	86.30	+ 0.09
65 Stk	301.91	303.86	299.16	300.85	+ 0.25

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	114.81	112.84	113.48	—0.07
15 Rails	45.06	44.55	44.67	—0.02
60 Utilities	45.85	45.12	45.48	—0.01
500 Stocks	102.01	100.28	100.86	—0.06

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.22	53.91	53.91	+0.01
Industrials	60.45	60.16	60.16	—0.01
Transportation	39.40	39.37	39.17	—0.14
Utilities	35.47	35.43	35.43	+0.04
Finance	52.92	52.40	52.67	+0.31

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Mar 16	155,836	386,467	1,515
Mar 15	177,698	443,958	2,379
Mar 12	173,951	455,690	2,421
Mar 11	168,935	400,301	1,450
Mar 10	167,951	443,415	2,046
Mar 9	216,487	527,219	1,484

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Champ Ho	743,700	6⅛	+ ⅛
Dynalect Cp	205,000	5⅞	+1½
Kaiser Ind	160,100	12⅞	+ ⅛
Gladding	133,500	10	+1⅛
Instrum Sys	119,700	1⅛	+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	90,700	30⅛	— ⅛
Con Oil Gas	65,500	9⅞	— ⅛
HoustOil M	58,700	38⅛	— ⅛
Nat Patent	58,000	11⅞	— ⅛
Sambos Rst	58,000	18⅛	+ ⅛

Approx total stock sales 4,010,000
Stock sales year ago 2,303,425

American Stock Index: High	Low	Close	N.C.
104.22	103.62	103.82	+0.20

Weekly net asset value

on March 15, 1976

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. $35.77

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. $26.09

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

10.5% NET YIELD

Can. Gov't. Guaranteed

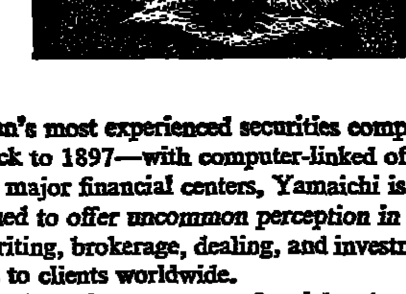
NO CANADIAN TAX

5 Yr. Term Home Mortgages

$100,000 Min. Purchase

Primary lender Canadian Chartered Trust Co. continues to service. Registration optional & included. Irving Abrams, Attorney, Suite 513, 500 University Avenue, Toronto, M5G 1V7. Canada. Telephone: (416) 363-3183 Telex: Abrams, Toronto 0623816. Cable: "Abrams, Toronto."

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BANQUE EUROPEENNE DE TOKYO

4-8, Rue Sainte-Anne — 75001 Paris

Extract from accounts at December 31, 1975, to be submitted to the next annual shareholders' meeting to be held on May 14, 1976.

	'000 FF	(U.S. $ equivalent) '000 U.S. $
Loans	1,613,480	359,349
Deposits	2,159,384	480,932
Shareholders' medium-term deposits	67,350	15,000
Capital	75,000	16,704
Reserves	31,997	7,126
Net profit after taxation	10,604	2,362
Total assets	2,381,481	530,397

Shareholders:
The Bank of Tokyo Ltd., Tokyo
The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd., Tokyo
Bank of Tokyo Holding S.A., Luxembourg
The Long Term Credit Bank of Japan, Ltd., Tokyo
The Nippon Fudosan Bank, Ltd., Tokyo
The Kyowa Bank Ltd., Tokyo
The Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd., Kobe
The Saitama Bank Ltd., Urawa.
The Hokkaido Takushoku Bank, Ltd., Sapporo.

صورة من الأصل

صورة من الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 17

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7		AAR Co .20	26	7	9½	9⅜	9½	+⅛
	4⅝	AAV Cos .28	5	10	7½	7½	7½	−⅛
	1	Acme Haml		76	1½	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
	1⅜	Acme Prec	8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
	4⅞	Action .15e	7	8	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+⅛
	2	Adam Russl	12	21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	9⅝	AdobeOil .16	10	19	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
		A&EPlast P	6	11	6⅛	6¼	6¼	
	1	Aegis Corp	8	26	1⅜	1½	1½	−⅛
	4⅝	AeroFlo .15e	5	8	8	7½	7⅝	−¼
	1⅜	Aeronca Inc	16	19	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
	1½	AffiliCap .08t		1	2½	2½	2½	
	1-16	Affil Cap wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
	6⅛	Affil Pub .48	7	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	−⅝
	3	Aiken Ind	9	2	4	4	4	
	8⅝	AirwxEl .30e	9	27	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
	11⅛	Alan Wood		4	15	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
	4⅝	Alaska Airl	4	34	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
	2⅜	Alba Waldn	7	11	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+⅛
	6⅜	Alcolac .16e	8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
	4½	Allegh Airl		30	6⅛	6	6⅛	
	4⅜	Alleg Cp wt		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
	1	AlldArt Ind		33	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	18⅜	AlldThr 1.40	7	2	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+1¼
	7	Alpha Ind		1	2	2	2	
	3-16	Altec Corp	14	41	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
	½	Altec Co wt		21	⅝	½	½	−⅛
	8⅝	AlterFds .50	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
	13⅝	Alcoa pf3.75		z600	45	45	45	+¼
	7⅞	AMAX wt		85	11½	10⅞	11⅛	+⅝
	¼	AHessLE wt		21	5-16	5-16	5-16	
	2⅛	Am Agronics		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	6	AmBiltrt .50	7	6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
	8	AmBusP .36	14	9	10	10	10	
	⅛	ACenMtg wt		10	¼	¼	¼	+1-16
	5	AControl .44	13	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
	8¼	A GarPd .34	7	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
	5	Amint Pict	5	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+⅛
	3⅜	A Israel .25r	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
	13	AMaizeA .40	4	48	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	−⅛
	13	AMaizeB .40	4	5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
	3⅞	AmMot Inns		6	5⅜	5	5	−¼
	30	AmPetrof 2	8	3	31	31	31	+¼
	4⅝	A Precs .20a	8	14	8½	8¼	8¼	
	4⅝	A SafEq .11t	8	15	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
	10¼	AmSci Eng	23	46	14⅛	13⅞	14	+½
	2⅜	AmTech Ind	375	11	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
	1⅝	AmTrain Sv	20	15	2	2	2	
	9	AmUtilS .72		11	9½	9½	9½	
	7⅝	AMIC Cp	11	21	16	15¼	16	+¼
	2⅛	Anglo C .12e	9	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
	3½	Anken .12	10	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
	4⅝	Anthony .19t	9	120	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+¾
	1½	Appld Data	13	24	2⅝	2½	2½	−¼
	17⅝	Adult Ca .30	19	26	23¼	22½	23¼	+¼
	4⅝	Ariz CL .10e	29	40	5½	5	5	−¼
	1⅝	Armac Ent		15	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
	8⅛	ArminCo .12	7	50	17	16¾	16¾	−¼
	3⅝	Arrow Elect	7	41	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+⅜
	4	Arundel		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	7⅛	Arwood .40a	5	16	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
	7⅛	Asamera .25	7	25	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
	9	AshlOC .20a	8	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
	⅜	Askin Svc	6	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
	2⅛	Astrex Inc	58	14	3¾	3½	3½	−¼
	⅝	Atco Ind	125	7	1⅝	1¼	1¼	−⅛
	⅜	ATI Inc		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
	1⅛	Atl Richf wt		14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	4⅝	AtlCMB .09e	13	82	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+⅛
	1⅛	Atlas Co wt		48	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
	12⅝	Ausatinc .15	17	35	15	14⅞	15	+¼
	11⅝	Austral Oil	13	44	13½	12½	13⅛	+½
	7	Auto Train	16	21	10¼	10	10¼	+¼
	2⅝	Auto Bids		3	4	4	4	
	2⅝	Autmat Rad	76	106	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+½
	5⅛	AutmSvc .30	6	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	2½	AVC Cp .20s	3	9	13½	13⅛	13⅛	−¼
	2	AVEMC .07	8	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
	4⅝	AVX Corp	11	5	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	
	3⅝	Aydin Cp	11	110	5	4⅝	5	+1

B

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	6	BadgrMt .50	13	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
	4	BakerM .15t	9	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
	8⅝	BaldorEl .20	7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	5	BaldwS .32a		5	6	5⅞	6	+¼
	12⅝	BanFd 1.12e		16	15	14¼	14⅝	−⅛
	⅝	BangPun wt		42	15-16	13-16	15-16	+⅛
	5⅜	BanstrCtl Lt	11	26	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	−¼
	3⅜	Banner .06	6	5	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
	1⅝	Barclay .04	88	10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+⅛
	2⅝	Barnes Eng		9	5⅜	5	5	
	6⅝	Barnwel Ind	39	22	9	9	9	+⅛
	5⅝	BarryWr .40	7	19	8¼	8¼	8¼	
	½	Bartell Med		5	1	1	1	
	2½	Barth Sp .20	10	6	3⅝	3¼	3¼	−⅛
	2	Bartons Cdy		7	3	2⅞	2⅞	
	1⅛	Baruch Fost	27	7	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	+⅛
	1⅛	Barwick ET		29	3⅝	2⅞	2⅞	
	2	Bell Ind .03	8	26	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
	3⅝	Behrus Crp	7	29	5	4⅝	5	+⅛
	2⅛	Berg Ent		87	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅝
	6⅛	Berg Bruns	20	191	14⅞	14	14⅛	−⅞
	3	Brg B pf1.15		64	24⅝	24	24½	+⅜
	1⅝	BernzOma		13	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+⅜
	4⅝	Bertea .21	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
	2⅜	BervenC .12		26	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
	3⅛	BethCp .10e	9	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	1⅝	Beverly Ent	33	83	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
	9¼	Bic Pen .36	11	5	13	12⅝	13	+¼
	4⅛	Big Ber 1.32	6	6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
	5⅝	BigDad .20e	8	4	8⅝	8	8½	−⅛
	1	BinkMf .80e	7	5	13½	13½	13½	
	11¼	BinnySm .72	7	14	14½	14⅜	14½	+¼
	4½	Blessng .05e	8	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
	2⅝	B'ount .10e	7	30	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
	3⅝	Bluebird Inc	6	48	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	5⅛	Bodin Ap .40	9	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
	6½	BoltBer .20	7	6	8⅞	8½	8½	−⅛
	4½	Bowne .24	8	6	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
	15	BowVall .10	65	55	17	16⅝	16⅞	+⅛
	12⅝	BradRa .10e	6	13	14½	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
	7⅝	BradfdC .20	12	45	12⅞	12½	12⅞	−⅛
	3⅝	Branch .20	8	17	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
	7⅛	BranifAr wt		18	12	11	11¼	−⅛
	11	Brascan A 1	4	53	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
	15	BraunEn .60	17	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
	15⅝	BrewerC .80	11	17	17	16⅞	16⅞	+⅜
	2⅝	BroDart Ind	7	9	4	4	4	
	2	Brody Seat		8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	−⅛
	9	BrooksP .28	5	23	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+½
	2¼	BrownCo wt		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	12	BmF B .52b	9	27	15⅞	15	15	+⅝
	9-16	BRT RI .30e		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	1½	BTU Eng	25	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
	3	Bulldex Inc	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	12⅝	Bundy 1.08	10	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
	3¼	Burgess Ind	7	21	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
	9⅛	BurnsInt .60	8	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+⅛
	8	Butlerint .50	7	67	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+⅛
	18⅞	Buttes G Oil	6	171	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛

C

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	5½	Cabicom Gn	8	33	8¾	8½	8½	+⅛
	4⅛	CagleA .05e	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
	12⅞	Caldor .25	11	18	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
	3⅛	Calcomp		6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
	2⅝	Cal Life Cp	6	16	5	4⅝	5	
	10¼	Cal PriCm .1	10	9	13½	13⅜	13½	+¼
	7⅛	Camco Inc	7	28	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
	15-16	CcChbA .25e		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
	10⅝	Cemoln .40b	5	6	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	−⅛
	2⅝	CdnExp GO	10	37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−1-16
	4⅞	Cdn Homstd	17	17	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+⅛
	14⅝	CdnPA 1.50	6	6	16	16	16	
	15-16	CdnMarc .20	8	33	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
	5¼	Cdn Merrill	20	5	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
	40	Cdn SuprOil	10	1	40	40	40	−
	2½	Canoga .10e	15	30	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
	1	Capehart Cp		41	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+¼
	2⅝	Capit'Fd .16		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
	17⅝	Carbon .90a	5	12	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	−⅛
	5¼	Ceressa .20	8	88	8⅞	8	8	−⅞
	64	Carnal 1.40	15	125	70½	70	70	
	11⅞	CaroPlpl 1	7	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
	⅛	Carr wt		34	⅜	⅜	⅜	
	2	Carro's Dev		25	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
	14⅞	Cast'e AM 1	4	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	−⅛
	13⅝	CasFd 1.20a		7	16½	16	16	−¼
	1⅝	Cast'eton In	9	74	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
	1⅜	CDI Corp	19	1	1½	1½	1½	+⅛
	⅞	CelluCraft	31	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	−⅛
	34¼	CenM pf3.50		z10	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	
	4	Cenvill Com		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
	19	CerM pf2.25		x175	19⅝	18⅞	19	+⅛
	1⅝	Certified Cp		19	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
	⅜	Certron Cp		3	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
	1⅜	Catec Corp	18	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
	3⅞	ChadMill .40	15	4	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
	1⅝	Chamo Hom		1997	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	+⅛
	3½	Chartr Med	6	4	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
	3⅝	FNB Food	5	6	9⅝	9	9	−⅝
	4⅛	CHC Cp .30t	3	24	6	5½	5⅝	−⅝
	2⅛	Chem Exp	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	15⅞	ChiRivt 1.60	13	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
	8⅝	Chieftn Dev	27	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
	17⅝	Child World	18	96	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	+⅜
	1⅝	Christian Co	15	47	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+⅛
	4⅝	Cinema Fiv	1	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
	1⅜	Cinerama		1	2	2	2	
	5¾	Circle K .32	6	21	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	−⅛
	4⅝	Citation .40		7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	1⅛	Citiz Fin		11	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
	8⅝	CK Pet .10e	10	29	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	−⅛
	1⅝	ClarkC .10e	9	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
	8⅝	Clarkson .16	7	8	10⅜	10	10¼	+⅛
	7⅛	Clausng .48a	4	13	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅜
	2¼	CMI Corp	6	63	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
	⅛	CMI Inv wt		39	7-16	5-16	5-16	−3-16
	2⅝	CMT In Inc	13	1	2½	2½	2½	+⅛
	22⅝	Coachm .20e	11	75	30⅞	29⅝	30⅛	+1⅝
	3⅝	CoffMat .15r	16	2	5	5	5	+⅛
	2	Cohulnc .12t	15	27	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
	8⅝	ColeNat .40	10	13	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+⅛
	12⅝	Coleman .52	16	20	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
	3⅝	ColwellC .28	11	12	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
	3-16	ColwMtg wt		3	5-16	5-16	5-16	
	13	Cmbustn Eq	11	164	17⅝	17	17¼	+⅛
	33½	Cominco 3e	10	20	39⅞	39	39	−¼
	10⅝	ComAll .30e	7	23	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
	11⅝	ComiMill .60	5	4	15⅝	15½	15½	−⅛
	6⅛	CoPsycC .20	7	27	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	−⅛
	16⅝	ComPS 1.62	8	9	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
	4	Compo Ind		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	1¼	CompuDyn	9	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	⅞	Comput Inv		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
	6⅝	Conchem .40	19	124	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅝
	4⅛	Concrd Fab	5	52	15⅝	15	15⅝	+⅝
	5⅛	Condec Crp	4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	2⅝	Conroy .05e		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	6¼	Con Oil Gas	9	595	9⅞	9⅜	9⅝	−⅛
	3½	Consyne Cp	12	105	7⅝	7	7⅝	+⅜
	⅛	Cont Mater		33	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
6	5-16	Cont Tel wt		10	½	½	½	+1-16
	5⅝	Cook El .40	9	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
	15⅞	Cook Ind .40	3	13	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+⅛
	11⅝	CookPV .40	7	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
	2⅛	Cooper Jar		12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
	2⅜	Cordon Intl	12	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
	11⅝	Corenco .20		2	12½	12½	12½	−⅛
	19⅛	CorrBlk 1.28	10	16	23⅝	23	23	−⅛
	1⅝	Cosco Inc		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
	1⅝	Cott Corp	9	23	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
	13	CoxCbl Com	20	8	16⅝	16	16⅝	
	8⅝	Craig .05e	8	126	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+½
	3½	CramrE .15t	550	16	5½	5⅛	5½	
	1⅛	Crest Foam		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
	31	Cross AT .92	13	20	35	35⅝	35⅝	+¼
	15½	CwnCPt .60r	4	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
	4	Crown In .20	7	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
	6¼	CRS Des .12	6	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
	5¼	CruleR .55e	8	11	6	5⅞	6	
	7⅝	CrysHO .40e		11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
	8⅝	Cubic Cp .22	10	21	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛

D

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	3⅝	Damson Oil	23	89	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
	12⅝	Danielin .34	8	24	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
43½	32¾	Data Dcumt	7	3	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	+⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Dataprod	12	285	10⅝	9⅝	10	−⅛
7⅛	5⅝	DayMin .10e		22	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
15-16	⅜	DCL Inc	5	13	13-16	¾	13-16	
13⅝	9⅝	Del Labs .28	8	74	14	13⅝	14	+⅝
1⅝	7-16	DeltaCp Am		26	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9	6⅝	Delm Fd .54	7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
10⅞	7	Den Tal Ez	10	19	9½	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	DeRose Ind		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Dev Cp Am	8	153	6⅝	6	6⅛	+⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Diplcon Inc	6	29	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅛
19⅞	16⅝	DillardSt .40	7	5	20	20	20	+⅛
1⅜	11-16	Diodes Inc		13	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	−⅛
16	11¾	Diversey .56	7	3	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+⅛
10½	6⅝	Dixilyn .30e	4	5	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
37⅞	32¾	Dome Petrl	10	23	33¾	32⅞	32⅞	−1
26	20	Domtar 1.40	11	10	26	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛
18¼	9	Donkenny .30	5	4	17⅝	17	17⅝	+⅜
13⅝	9⅝	DowneyS .40	6	14	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+⅝
18¼	16	DrexUtl 1.28		5	16½	16⅝	16½	
10¼	6¼	Driver Harr		15	11	10½	10⅞	+⅝
14	10½	DrgFair .40	7	27	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−¼
1 10-16	1 5-16	Dunlop .06e	7	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
9⅝	5⅝	DurTst .25b	10	35	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	Dynlctn .06e	12	1782	5⅝	4½	5⅝	+1⅛
8½	3⅝	DynAmer	9	89	7⅝	6⅞	7⅝	+⅝
8⅝	5⅛	Dynell .14t	22	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛

E

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅝	1	Eagle Cloth		6	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
9¼	6⅝	EriSchab .40	12	12	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
17½	13⅝	EarthRes 1	7	44	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+⅛
34⅝	30⅝	EasonO .10r	17	31	34	33¾	34	+½
24¼	17	EstmC 1.40a	7	2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	−⅜
10¼	6	Ecodyne	10	25	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
35⅝	22½	Edglton .50r	7	44	32⅝	32	32⅝	+⅝
4⅝	2⅛	Edmos Cp		1	3	3	3	
9⅝	7⅛	Edo Corp	6	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
20⅞	9⅝	Edwards .40a	5	30	18⅝	18	18	−⅛
7½	3⅝	EganM .20a	6	8	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
9½	4⅞	EnmhPh .10	6	3	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	+⅛
9⅛	4⅝	ElcorCh .02e	9	37	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
6⅞	4½	El Hose .40	15	22	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	−⅛
4⅝	1⅝	ElAudD .21t		6	3⅝	3	3	−¼
13⅝	9½	Electrog .80	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Elect Assist	10	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
16⅝	7⅝	ElecEng .36	7	34	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝	−⅜
3¼	1⅝	Elect Resch		1	2½	2½	2½	
16⅝	12⅝	ElectrnicA 1	14	9	16½	16⅝	16½	
14¼	10⅝	ELT .10e	9	8	14¼	14	14	−¼
8½	6½	ErnstEC .48	5	2	8	8	8	+⅛
2½	1⅛	Ero Ind	32	12	2¼	2	2¼	
6⅝	4⅞	Espey Mfg	13	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅝	4⅝	EsqRad .30e	6	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
8⅝	6⅝	EssexCh .20	6	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3	2⅛	Etz Lav .09e	5	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
5⅞	3½	Execuin .23t	11	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

F

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	4	Fab Ind	7	42	6⅝	6½	6½	
6⅝	4⅝	Fabien .40	14	5	6½	6¼	6½	+⅛
11⅝	10	FabriCtr .12	9	2	10⅝	10¼	10¼	−⅛
3½	1½	Fabrics Nat	63	9	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Fairfld Nob		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
39⅝	28⅝	FalconS .80	5	49	38⅝	37⅝	38	+
8¼	4⅝	FamDolr .16	16	62	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝	+½
3⅛	1⅝	Family Rec	4	15	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
12⅝	8⅝	FannyF .42t	14	2	10⅝	10	10	
2⅞	7⅛	Fash Fabric		3	2½	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
13	7⅝	FayDrg .10e	11	4	13⅞	13¼	13¼	
3½	2	FDI Inc .01e		90	3⅝	3	3	
13⅝	11	FedRlty 1.24	11	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
5⅝	4⅝	Fed Resrces		61	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
16¼	14⅝	FedMart .60	5	3	15⅝	15	15	−¼
11¼	8	Felmnt .24e	32	17	9⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
8½	5	Felsway .32	7	8	8¼	8	8¼	+⅛
3¼	1⅝	Fibrebrd wt		39	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
5⅝	3½	Fidelco Gth		20	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+½
5⅛	2⅛	Film Cp Am		7	4⅛	4	4	−⅛
10½	5¼	Filmways	9	105	9⅞	9	9½	
6½	5½	FlConn .80e	9	1	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	15-16	Fst Hartfrd		2	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
1½	2½	Fst Rlty Inv		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
8⅞	5⅝	FstSLSh .12		9	7⅝	7	7⅝	
4⅝	3½	Fstmark .24		24	3½	3⅜	3⅜	−⅛
17	9⅝	FischrP .48t	7	20	16⅞	15⅝	15⅝	−⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Flagg Ind		10	2	2	2	
6⅝	2⅛	Flagstaff	7	16	5	5	5	
8⅝	5⅝	Flavorland	4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
20½	15⅝	Flight Safty	9	6	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+⅛
1⅞	11-16	Flock Ind		12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Fla Capital	6	8	3	3	3	
16	9⅞	Flowers .36	7	11	16	14⅝	15	+⅝
35⅝	23⅝	FlukeJ .72t	12	7	34	34	34	
18½	13⅝	Fly Dia Oil	6	22	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Foodrm .15e	4	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
8⅝	7⅛	FooteM .25e	7	35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
91⅛	72⅝	FordCan 5a	7	z150	90¼	90⅛	90⅛	+½
8⅛	4	Forest City		26	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+½
12⅝	8⅝	FoxStaP .40	9	41	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅛	6⅝	FrankNu .32	9	3	10⅛	10	10	+⅛
16½	10	Frantz .64a	7	8	14⅝	14	14⅝	+⅝
21¼	17½	Fresnillo .40	9	2	21½	21⅝	21½	+⅛
5½	3⅝	Friedm .18a	4	117	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+⅜
5½	3⅝	Frier Ind		2	5	5	5	
10½	8½	Frigtmp .55t	9	14	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
17⅞	12⅝	Frigitronic	27	79	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+⅜
8	5⅝	Frontier Air	8	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
3⅝	1⅝	FrontAir wt		13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛

G

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11¼	5⅝	Gabriel .20	7	231	10	9⅝	10	+⅝
7⅛	4	Galaxy Cpt	12	10	6⅛	6	6	+⅛
10½	7	Garan .44a	7	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
3⅝	2¼	Garcia Corp		9	3½	3½	3½	+⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Garland Cp		10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Gaylord Nat		3	3	3	3	−⅛
2⅛	⅝	Gaynor Staf		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
34	25⅝	Gearhart .48	8	199	32¼	30½	32⅛	+1⅞
1⅛	¾	Gen Builders		18	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	+⅛
17	13¼	Gen Ed Svc	9	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+⅛
2	1⅝	Gen Employ		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
4½	1¼	G Housewar	9	164	4¼	4	4⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	Gen Resrch	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
1⅝	⅝	Gen Resrcs		13	1⅛	1	1⅛	
3⅝	1½	Genge Inc	9	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
2	1¼	Genisco Tch	10	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
4¼	2½	Gerber Scl		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
17⅝	14¼	GiantFd .80	5	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+¼
8⅝	6⅝	GiantYel .40	112	51	8	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
4	1¼	GIT Rlt Mtg	4	11	2⅛	2	2	
8⅝	2½	Gladdidng Co	1201	104	10⅝	8⅝	9⅝	+1⅛
5⅝	2½	Glasrock Pr	46	9	4⅝	4	4⅝	−⅛
48	27⅝	Glatfelter 2	7	27	48	47⅝	48	+½
13½	6⅝	GlenDis .23t	10	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+⅛
15½	10⅝	Globelnd .50	6	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
13½	9½	Glosser .30	7	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
14½	8¾	Gloucstr En	5	7	13	12¾	12¾	−¼
7	5⅛	Glover .10e	15	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4⅝	3⅛	Gldblatt .24	16	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
16⅝	12½	Golden Cycl	135	2	13½	13½	13½	−⅛
9⅝	4⅝	GoldnW .10e	13	26	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+⅝
1⅝	¾	Goldfield Cp	21	75	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2½	GoodLS .07r	1222	46	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Goodrich wt		107	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+⅜
5½	3¼	GorInSt .10e	8	5	5⅛	5¼	5½	+⅛
19⅝	15	GormR .90b	7	2	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
1⅝	½	Gouldinc wt		7	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
10½	6⅝	GrandCH .30	6	5	10¼	10	10	
5⅝	3⅝	Gt Am Ind	5	4	4½	4⅝	4½	+⅛
3⅝	2⅝	GtBasin Pet		33	3⅝	3¼	3¼	−⅛
37⅝	28⅝	Gt Lk Ch .24	19	16	36⅞	36½	36½	+⅛
4⅝	4	GtScotS .10r	8	1	4⅝	4½	4½	−⅛
5½	2⅝	Greenman	10	269	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	+⅜
6½	5⅝	GreerHy .12	5	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
7¼	4⅝	GREIT .40	6	6	6½	6½	6½	
4⅝	2⅝	Greyhd C	26	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
8⅛	5	GRI Cp .40	5	91	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	−⅜
16⅝	13⅝	Griesd 1.15e		1	16½	16½	16½	
12⅝	10	GrossTlc .90	8	2	11½	11⅝	11⅝	−¼
8⅝	6⅝	Grow C .32b	9	6	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
2½	1¼	Gruen Ind		116	2	1⅞	2	
1½	1⅝	GSC En .42c	20	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	Guilford .20	6	5	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+⅜
⅜	1-16	GulfMRlt wt		20	3-16	3-16	3-16	+1-16
8⅝	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	19	8½	8½	8½	
7⅝	3¼	Glstrm LD		14	6	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛

H

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅝	¾	Halco Prod		2	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
9⅝	6⅝	HallsMot .46	7	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	HampD .15e	4	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Hampin Ind	6	4	7	6⅞	7	
13½	12¼	Hanovr Petr	27	249	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
4	2⅝	HanvrSq Rlt		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
21⅝	17	Harland .32	12	13	19⅝	19	19¼	+¼
26½	14⅝	Harmn .30b	8	76	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	−⅛
14⅝	10⅝	HartzM .10e	15	41	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+⅛
1¼	⅝	Harvey Grp		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
8⅝	3½	Hasbro Ind	9	13	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Hasting .40a	6	4	8½	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
4⅝	3	HawalA .10r		10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
10½	5½	Health Chm	9	18	9⅝	9½	9⅝	−⅛
3¼	1⅝	Heinick .05e	10	19	2½	2⅜	2½	+⅛
2⅝	1	Helmn Mfg		29	1⅝	1½	1½	−⅛
15	8⅝	Her Mai .48	6	4	15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
4⅝	3⅝	HIG Inc .15t	9	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
5	3⅝	Highlnd Cap		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Hillhavn .32	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13½	9⅝	Hiptrnic .20	14	46	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛	+⅝
3⅝	2	Holly Corp	5	12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
20	17⅝	HormelG 1	6	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
7½	4½	Horn Hardrt		3	6½	6⅝	6½	+⅛
8½	5⅝	HospM .55e	9	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11⅝	7⅝	Hosp Mfr In	70	22	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
8⅝	4⅝	HousRon .30	9	1	7½	7½	7½	+⅛
7⅝	5	House Vi .32	8	6	6	5⅝	6	
40⅝	32¾	HoustOlM 1	18	450	39⅞	39	39¼	
6⅝	3⅝	Howell .05e	4	21	6⅝	6	6⅛	+⅛
37½	27½	HubellA 1.40	10	12	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
37	28⅝	HubellB 1.40	10	41	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
41⅝	33¼	HudB O 1.40	10	20	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+⅛
3½	1⅝	Hudson Gen		8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
9⅝	6	Hoffman .40		8	8½	8⅝	8½	+¼
23⅝	17⅝	HuskyO .80	6	19	22¼	21¾	22	−⅛
5⅝	4	Hycel Inc	30	17	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
31⅝	24½	HygradFd 1	6	12	30⅝	30¼	30¼	−⅛

I

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
10¼	7¾	ICM R 1.29e	14	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
8	6¾	ImpCh .222e	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
1 13-16	1⅛	ImpGrp .08e	9	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−¼
25⅝	22¼	ImpOil A .80	12	153	23⅝	23¼	23⅛	+⅛
18½	9	Incoterm A	16	153	19	18⅝	18⅞	+⅜
2⅛	1⅛	IndianHd wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Inflight Svc	5	26	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
2½	13-16	Instrum Sys		790	1⅛	1⅝	1½	+⅛
24	8	InsSy pf.25e		1	14	14	14	−¼
3⅝	1⅝	Integrt Res		84	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
5	2¾	Intrmedco	7	9	4⅝	4½	4½	
12⅝	5¼	IntlAlum .30	9	26	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
1⅝	1¼	Intl Banknot	15	142	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
23	19½	Int Cour .24	16	4	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+¼
3⅛	1⅝	Int Foodsvc		5	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
2⅝	1⅝	InFuneral S	5	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+⅛
11⅝	8	IntGenIn .70	5	9	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Int Proteins		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
5⅝	4½	IntSeaw .05e	13	18	5½	5⅜	5½	+⅛
4¼	1¼	Int Strtch		12	3	2⅞	3	+⅛
36	28⅝	IntSyCon .25	8	40	29⅞	28⅝	29	−⅞
13⅝	9⅝	Interpool	6	21	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−⅛
11½	5	Interway Cp		31	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
9⅝	9¼	InvDivers A	9	52	14	13⅞	13⅞	
3⅝	2⅝	InvDivers B	8	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	+⅛
5⅝	4	InvestRlt Tr		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17⅝	13	Ionics Inc	16	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
9⅝	5⅝	IrodBrd .16	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Irvinlnd .16t	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅝	3½	ISC Finl .30	16	2	4	4	4	−⅛
7⅝	6⅛	IsralD 1.29e		11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅝	¾	ITI Corp	31	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	+⅛

J

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11⅞	8½	Jaclyn .36a	5	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
10½	9	Jacobs .50e	6	6	9	9	9	−⅛
8	4½	Jamswy .11t	9	48	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+¼
13⅝	8½	Jeannet .20b	6	4	12½	12	12½	
5	2	Jetronic Ind	11	161	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+⅜
20⅝	15⅝	John Pd .30	13	9	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+½
4½	3	Juniper Pet	9	7	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
3⅞	2⅝	Jupiter Ind	33	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛

K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12¼	8	Kaisrlnd .26	5	1428	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+⅝
8⅞	5⅝	KaneMill wt		5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
⅝	⅛	Kavanau		2	11-16	11-16	11-16	+⅛
7⅞	4⅝	Ketchm .10r	6	3	7	7	7	+⅛
24¼	12⅝	Kewane .48a	8	340	24	22	23⅝	+1½
3⅛	1⅝	Key Co		3	3	3	3	+⅛
9	5⅝	Keystind .30	5	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
3⅝	⅝	Kidde wt wt		11	3⅝	3½	3½	
2	½	Kin Ark Crp	10	60	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+⅛
4	1⅛	King Opticl		12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
11	7⅝	KingRd .15a	16	5	9⅝	9½	9½	−⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Kingstip .20	6	2	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛
41⅝	19⅝	Kirbyln .22c	5	9	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
5⅝	1⅝	Kit Mfg		193	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+½
2½	1⅛	KleerVu Ind		9	2½	2⅜	2½	
10⅝	4⅝	Kleinerts		7	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
18½	10⅝	KnickT .05e	7	70	18	17⅝	18	+⅛
26½	18⅝	Kollmor .50	14	17	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
15⅞	9½	KuuhnStr .10	7	43	14⅝	13¾	14⅛	

L

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge .06	5	22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11¼	7	LalyRad .26	10	86	10⅝	10	10⅛	+⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Lake Shore	24	7	2⅛	2 7-16	2 7-16	−1-16
5⅝	3⅝	LaMaur .20	12	13	5⅝	5	5⅝	+⅛
6⅛	3⅝	LaPoint .30e	9	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
2⅝	1⅝	LaTour Bck	29	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4½	3⅝	Laneco .08e	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
10⅝	6⅝	LeeRon .26a	8	1	9	9	9	
11⅛	8¼	Leath Co .36	11	12	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+⅝
17⅝	10⅝	LeeEntr .44	11	29	16⅝	15¼	16⅝	+⅝
6½	3	Lehigh Pres	8	16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
13¼	6⅝	Leigh Pr .40	11	9	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Leisure Tec		364	4	2⅞	2⅞	+1⅛
7⅝	5⅝	LewisBF .24	7	2	7	7	7	
8¼	5⅝	Liberty Fab	8	27	8½	8	8¼	+⅛
7¼	4	Lightolr .08e	9	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
7⅝	4	Lilli Ann .22	9	1	7	7	7	−⅛
3¼	1½	LilyLynn A	6	5	2½	2⅝	2½	
4⅝	3⅝	Lincoln Am	22	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
1⅛	5⅝	Lloyds Elec		16	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+⅛
3	1⅝	LodgeS .12e	6	26	2⅝	2½	2½	−⅛
19⅝	16⅝	Lohmn .80a	9	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+⅛
8⅝	4⅝	LoewThe wt		32	8½	8¼	8½	+⅛
3	1⅝	Logistic .12e		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4	2⅝	LSB Ind .14t	6	1	3½	3⅝	3½	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		43	2¼	2	2⅛	
3	1	Lynch Corp		61	3⅝	3	3¼	+⅛

M

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅛	⅝	Macrod Ind		32	1⅛	⅝	⅞	+⅛
15⅝	13⅝	Me PbS 1.32	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
9½	6⅝	Mangood .60	13	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛
4⅝	3⅝	ManhLfe .24	9	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
5½	4	MansfdT .10	81	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2	1 3-16	Marindor B	54	150	1 11-16	1 9-16	1⅝	−1-16
24½	21⅝	MarkCtl .30	6	50	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	−½
10⅝	5⅝	Marlene Ind	5	13	9¼	9	9¼	+½
5¼	3⅝	Marshall Fd		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
32¼	21	MarlPr .50e	8	5	29⅝	29	29	
10⅝	6⅝	Masind .30e	9	17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
37⅝	23⅝	Masnelio .30	5	4	27	26⅝	26⅝	−⅛
9⅝	6⅝	MaterRe .30	20	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	−⅛
7⅝	4	MaulBro .10	7	3	6⅝	6½	6½	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	McCulO .20t	13	105	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
17⅝	13⅝	McDonh .70	6	94	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+⅛
10⅝	6⅝	McIntsh .50	5	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
2⅞	1⅝	McKeon Cn		12	2½	2⅝	2½	+⅛
2½	1⅝	MDC Corp	8	51	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
13½	10½	Means FW 1	6	2	12¾	12¼	12¼	−⅛
8	5⅝	Medelst .40b	7	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
2¼	15-16	Medeln Grp		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	2⅝	Medco Jwly	7	19	4	4	4	
8⅝	5⅝	Medenco .2	7	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
19½	14⅝	MediaGn .34	9	105	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+½
17	7⅝	Megolnt .16	6	51	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
16⅝	11⅝	Mem Co .80	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−¼
3⅝	1⅝	Mich Genl	6	3	3	3	3	
17⅝	13⅝	MichSug 1a	2	23	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
9	5⅝	Micklbry .16	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
8	3½	Midld Co .10		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
15⅝	10	MidlGls .24b	6	6	13	12⅝	13	+⅝
20½	15⅝	Milgo Elect	8	33	16½	16¼	16¼	−⅛
47	29⅝	MillerWo .40	15	30	45	44⅝	44½	−½
7⅝	12½	Mil Roy .20e	12	16	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
30½	17⅝	MoPac 1.20	7	72	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	−⅛
24¼	14⅝	Mitchll 1.57t	5	32	20⅝	19⅝	20⅛	+⅛
6⅝	3½	Mite Cp .16	9	28	6½	6	6⅛	
7½	4	Modern Md	7	11	7⅛	6⅝	7	+⅛
14⅝	6½	Molycrp wt		47	13½	13	13¼	
50	44⅝	MonP pf4.40		z10	48½	48½	48½	−1½
13⅝	9	Moog .60	6	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
5	3⅝	MtgGth .40e		10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
7½	4⅝	Morton S .32	7	10	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
16½	11⅝	MPB Cp .70	5	25	15	14⅝	15	+1
8½	3½	MultiAm .20	21	65	7⅛	6⅞	7	−⅛
8⅝	7	MWA .40b	8	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	

N

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	3⅝	Napco .06e	7	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
6½	4⅝	Nat Alfalfa	15	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
25	12⅝	Nat CSS	11	13	20⅝	20½	20⅝	−⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHith Ent		5	1½	1½	1½	−⅛
2⅝	1	Natind wt		91	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	NKinney Cp		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
14	7⅝	NMedEn .24	6	55	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+¼
9⅝	6	Nat Paragon	6	11	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	−⅛
13	7⅝	Nat Patent	78	463	12⅝	11⅝	12⅛	−⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Nat Silver	15	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
3½	1⅝	Nat System	11	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅞	17	NatwHo .38	16	22	25	24⅝	24⅝	−⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Neisner Bro		2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3¼	1⅝	Nelson LB	8	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
2	1 7-16	Neonex .05	19	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
20⅝	½	Newcor 1	4	3	17	16⅝	17	+½
34½	23⅝	NENucir .40	13	4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
12⅝	11	NHamp .50e	7	1	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+¼
1⅝	½	New Idria	12	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	15⅝	NMex Ariz	102	36	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+⅝
3¼	2	Newpark Rs	14	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅝	13	N Proc .75e	13	23	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
17⅝	11½	NYTimes .60	14	14	16⅝	16	16⅛	+⅜
9¼	6⅝	NewbE .16b	4	4	8⅝	8	8	+⅝
16¼	12⅝	NiagFSV .44	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	−¼
4⅝	2⅝	Nichols SE	24	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	Nolex Cp	131	116	12⅛	11¾	11⅝	−⅝
4⅛	2⅝	Nortek Inc	6	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	
13-16	⅝	NoAmMt wt		5	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
11	8	NorAm Roy	7	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
7	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	17	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	−¼
51	45	N IPS pf4.25		z110	50	49½	50	+⅝
5⅝	3⅝	Novo Corp		12	4⅝	4½	4½	+⅛
5⅝	3	Nuclear Dat	6	14	4⅝	4	4⅛	

O

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
13⅝	6⅝	Oakwd Hom	12	7	12⅝	12	12⅝	+⅝
18¼	13½	Offshore Co	4	22	15	14⅝	15	
6⅝	5	Ohio Art .24	14	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
38¼	29⅝	OhioB 1.40a	3	2	35	35	35	
12¼	9⅝	Oh Sealy .40	11	10	10⅞	10½	10½	−½
9⅝	4⅝	Olla Ind	8	35	9⅝	9	9⅝	+½
22½	14⅝	OnLine Sys	17	10	19⅝	19	19⅝	+⅛
48	33	OOklep Cop		z150	47½	46⅝	47⅛	+1⅝
3¼	1⅝	Originala		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
10½	4½	OrioleHo .20		32	6½	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	21	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11	7⅝	OSullvn .50b	7	19	11	10¼	10½	−¼
7⅝	3¼	Outdr Sport	57	23	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
10	6⅝	OvarhDr .40	11	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Ozark Air	55	82	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+¼

P

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3½	1⅞	P&F Indust		157	3½	3¼	3⅝	
18⅝	16⅝	PGE4pf 1.50		6	17¼	17	17	−¼
16½	14⅛	PGE pf1.37		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
14⅝	13⅝	PGRd pf1.25		4	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+¼
13¼	11⅝	PG 4.3pf1.09		15	12½	12⅛	12½	+½
24	21¼	PG 8.1pf2.04		11	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	
25¼	23⅞	PGE 9pf2.25		5	24½	24⅝	24½	+⅛
22¼	20¼	PG 7.8pf1.96		2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	−⅛
29	25⅝	PG 9.4pf2.37		8	26½	26⅝	26½	+¼
29¼	26⅝	P 10.46pf2.62		5	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
16½	14½	PNwTel 1.20	9	5	16	16	16	−⅛
33	22¾	PallCorp .24	16	15	32	31⅝	32	+⅛
2½	1⅝	Palomr Finl		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	−⅛
14⅛	10⅝	PanOcean O	231	281	14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅝
7⅝	4	Pandl Bradf	7	40	7	6⅝	7	+⅛
28⅝	22	Parsons .80	6	12	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Pat Fashion	5	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3⅛	PatoCG .45e	7	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12	7⅝	PatrkP .86t	7	57	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛	+⅝
13⅝	9⅝	Paxall .60a	5	z800	13½	13¼	13¼	
7	4	PeerTu .20a	14	8	5½	5½	5½	−⅛
6¼	2⅝	Pemcor Inc	7	3	5½	5½	5½	+⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
9⅝	6⅝	PenEnM .60	8	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
7	3¼	Pa Eng .68t	8	158	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
31	19	PenTr 1.20b	7	4	30⅝	30	30⅛	+⅛
5¼	2⅝	PenobS .05e	6	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1½	⅝	Pentron Ind	12	18	1⅝	1⅝	1½	+⅛
25½	18½	PepBoys 1	6	1	22½	22½	22	
15⅝	11	PepCom .44	4	9	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+⅛
6	4⅝	PerinICp .35	5	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Permaneer		11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8½	3½	Pertec Corp	6	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
9	6¼	Petro Lewis		11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7¼	5⅝	Phil LD .56r	4	11	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
4⅝	3¼	Phoenix Stl		31	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
11¼	7½	PicNPay .16	9	8	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
1⅝	11-16	Pioneer Sys		10	1½	1½	1½	
8⅞	6	PionTex .80	4	9	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
22	14⅝	PitDeMoin 1	7	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−½
6⅛	5⅝	PittWVa .56	10	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
42½	32½	Pittway .90	15	1	39½	39½	39½	
24¼	18⅝	PlacrDv .80	31	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	−½
11½	7⅝	Plant Ind	37	21	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
19⅝	15⅝	Plantrnc .12	12	15	18	17⅝	18	
4⅝	2⅝	PlyGem .51t	28	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7-16	¼	PNB MR wt		4	5-16	5-16	5-16	
14⅝	10½	PneuSca .80	9	z100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−¼
15⅝	11⅝	Pneumo .80	5	27	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+½
2½	1⅝	Poloron Pd		49	2⅝	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
7⅞	5⅝	Polychr .29t	15	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
6	3½	Prairie Oil	26	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
14¼	10	Pratt Lmb 1	10	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Pratt Rd .30	9	3	5½	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
26¼	21	Prent Hall 1	12	201	24	23⅝	24	−⅛
4⅝	2½	PresRealt B		16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17½	6	Presley Cos		411	15⅝	13½	13⅝	−1⅝
4½	2¼	PrimMt .12t		3	4	4	4	
9⅝	8⅝	ProvGas .80	8	4	9¼	9	9¼	+⅛
2½	1¼	ProRIE .13a	4	7	2¼	2⅛	2¼	−⅛
5	3½	PrudBdg .24	4	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
54	45⅝	PSCol pf4.25		z225	50½	49½	49½	−2
4⅛	2¼	Pulte Hmes	59	117	4⅝	4	4⅛	+⅛
5	2½	PuntaGrd Is	16	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅞	6¼	Purepac Lb	11	1	7	7	7	+⅛

R

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	3¾	Racon .20a	5	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	
17⅝	15	Ranchrs Ex	13	48	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+⅝
17¼	12½	RangrO Can	41	23	15	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
16½	11¼	Ransbrg .80	9	1	15	15	15	+¼
4½	2⅝	Rath Pack		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
16⅛	13⅝	RaymPr .40	30	6	14½	14	14½	+½
18	14⅝	RealEst 1.40	12	10	16½	16¼	16⅝	−⅛
7¼	5⅝	RltIncT .71e	30	4	6⅛	6	6	−⅛
16⅝	12½	RlfRcf 1.94e	8	8	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Radiaw Ent	22	1	3	3	3	
2⅝	1⅝	REDM Cp	8	11	2	2	2	+⅛
7	3⅝	Refrig Trns	10	3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
1	⅝	Rel Grp wt		16	⅞	13-16	13-16	−1-16
13	11⅝	Rem Ar .30a	6	11	12	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
2⅞	1	Rep Housng		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
18⅝	13⅝	ReschCtl .08	21	87	15⅝	14⅞	15	−⅝
24¼	14	Resistoflex .50	8	25	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
4⅝	2	Resrtslnt A	7	24	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Resrtslntl B	8	2	4	4	4	
2⅝	1	Rest Assoc		30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
1⅞	1¼	RET Inc Rd		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
41	35⅝	RET pf4.38		2	38	38	38	−⅛
1½	⅝	Rex Noreco		66	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1⅝	RH Med Svc	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Riblet Prod		63	5	4	5	+⅝
3⅝	1⅝	Richford In		7	3½	3¼	3¼	−¼
7⅛	3⅝	Richton .05e	5	7	6½	6¼	6½	+¼
15⅝	10⅝	Riley Co	5	17	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
37	28½	RioAlgm 1	16	3	35½	35	35½	+1
19½	6½	RisdonM .36	32	38	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	−¼
8⅞	5	RLC Corp	14	61	8⅝	8	8⅛	+⅛
28½	17⅝	Robintech	16	8	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Roblin Ind	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
10½	8⅝	Rockway .88	7	1	10	10	10	+⅛
15⅝	8¼	Rogers Corp		1	14	14	14	−½
3⅝	1⅝	Ronco Telep	6	15	2⅝	2¼	2¼	−⅛
4½	2½	Rossmor Cp		19	4	3⅝	4	+⅛
2½	1⅝	RSC Indust	11	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
2½	1	Rusco Ind		65	2½	2⅜	2⅜	−⅛
22½	13	Russell .80	5	3	19⅝	19¼	19¼	+⅛
25⅝	19¼	RyanH .40	15	263	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+¼

S

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7¾	3½	SaffranSy A	5	3	6	6	6	−⅛
15⅝	11	Salem .10t	5	16	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	−⅛
19⅝	15	Sambos .32	13	442	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+⅛
10⅝	9⅝	SDie pf.90		3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
9⅞	8⅞	SDie G pf.88		6	9⅞	9	9	−⅛
34⅝	30⅝	San JW 2.60	7	1	32½	32½	32½	
3⅝	1⅞	Sargent Ind	10	29	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+⅛
25	21	Sargt pf2.25		z100	26	26	26	+⅝
7⅛	5⅝	Saturn Airw	4	22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
8¼	5⅝	Saundr L .20	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅛	6⅝	Schenut .60a	5	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
6	3	Schiller Ind	12	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
8⅝	5¼	Schrader .30	9	29	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	−¼
18⅝	10¼	Sci Atlanta	13	26	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	−⅛
17	10¼	Scrivner .60	4	4	15⅝	15	15	−⅛
5½	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	8	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1¼	½	Seaport Cp		9	1	1	1	−⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Sears Ind	16	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10	5⅝	SeasnAll .20	6	2	9	9	9	−¼
2	13-16	Sec Mtg Inv		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8½	4⅝	SelasCp .07e		27	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
1½	11-16	Seligm Asso		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
23⅝	13½	SeligLatz 1b	7	17	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
6⅝	4	Semtch .18t	9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
5⅝	3½	Servisco .30	37	3	5¼	5	5	−⅛
2	1	Servotr .10r		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	SGL In .11r	6	2	7	7	7	+¼
1⅜	1⅛	SG Sec .51e		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
15⅝	12⅝	SG Se pf1.70		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
12¼	7⅝	Shawin .59b	13	18	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+⅛
13⅝	4⅝	ShearH .20e	6	65	12	11⅝	12	+⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Shelter Res		38	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+⅜
33	23½	Shnendh Oil	22	16	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+⅛
3	1⅝	Shopwell In		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15	12⅝	Showbot .80	6	1	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝	+⅛
5½	1⅝	ShulmTr En		12	5	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcln .2	10	9	8¼	8	8	
14	10	Silcolnd .50	6	1	12½	12½	12½	
6⅝	3½	Silo Inc		18	5½	5⅛	5⅝	+⅛
10⅝	6	Simkins .60	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
3	1½	Simplex Ind		35	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2½	Solitron		13	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	+⅛
13	6¼	Sonder Brdc	6	19	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+¼
20⅝	12⅝	Soundsn .40	10	26	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+⅝
26⅝	24⅝	SC 9.2pf 2.30		4	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+⅛
24	23⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		95	25½	25⅝	25⅝	−⅛
17	15⅜	SC 5.8pf 1.45		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−⅛
16⅝	14⅝	SC 5.2pf 1.30		3	15	15	15	
14⅝	13	SC 4.7pf 1.9		2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	−⅛
14	11⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		15	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	−⅛
58½	40⅝	SouRoyl .20	15	23	55	54	54	−⅝
15¼	9	Sowest Airl	7	21	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
3¾	2¾	SwtGFin .10	8	16	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	−⅛
8⅝	5	Spartek .30	8	1	8	8	8	
8½	6⅝	Spector .10e		3	7½	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Spectro .12t	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
2⅝	1⅝	SpedOP .11t	9	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8½	3⅝	Spencer .04e		19	7⅝	7½	7½	
9⅝	6½	Spencr F .32	4	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Splentex .48	14	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅛	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	8	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
7⅝	4⅝	StdCont .11r	4	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
17⅝	13½	StdCoosa .90	13	3	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	−¼
4	3⅝	Std Metl .50t	8	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14½	9	StdMotA .42	8	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
7¼	3¼	StdPac Corp	7	107	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
22	15⅝	StdProd 1.10	7	2	22½	22¼	22½	+½
27⅝	21¼	StdShrs .48r		5	25⅝	25	25	−½
12	8⅝	Stange .10	24	5	12⅝	12	12⅛	+⅛
13⅝	10⅝	StarSup .68a	4	2	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
17⅝	15¼	Sterrile .30	9	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅝
12⅝	7⅝	Steelmf .23r	5	15	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+⅛
19½	12	Stepn Ch .52	8	12	17⅝	17	17	−⅝
2⅝	3-16	Sterl Electr	12	26	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	
3⅛	1⅝	Sterl Ext .10	10	3	2⅝	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅝	2½	Stevcoknit	281	18	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
18	7¼	STP Cp .40e	13	9	9	8¾	9	+¼
10½	7⅝	StrutW .10e	13	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
1⅞	⅝	Summit Org	11	14	1½	1⅜	1½	+⅛
17⅝	14⅝	Sun Elec .48	9	14	15⅝	14⅝	15	−¼
9⅝	5⅝	Sunair .30e	7	1	8½	8½	8½	−⅛
9½	7	SunshJr .20b	8	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
11½	8⅝	SupFdSv .32	6	5	10	9¾	9¾	−¼
8	4⅝	Supindl .12b	11	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Sup Surg Mf	10	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
1⅝	⅝	Supronics		2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Susquhana		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
26	15⅝	SW Ind 1	6	6	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
36¼	28⅝	Syntex .40	14	615	31	30¼	30¼	+¼
19⅝	17	Sysco Cp .28	7	87	17⅝	17⅝	17¼	+⅛
10⅝	5⅝	System Eng		75	10¼	10	10⅛	−⅛

T

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
15⅝	12½	Tandy Brnd	14	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
18⅝	16½	Tasty 1.88a	7	6	17⅝	16⅞	17⅝	
1½	11-16	Tech Sym		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	−⅛
3	1⅝	Techcl Tape	6	32	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
5½	2⅝	Techtri .16e	6	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	−⅛
7	3⅝	TeleCom Cp	6	6	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+⅛
⅝	¼	Telex Co wt		18	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
7⅝	2⅛	Tenna Corp		20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Tenneco wt		12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
3	1	Tenney Eng	9	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1	Tensor Cp	187	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
18½	10⅝	Teradyn Inc	143	10	17⅝	16⅝	17⅛	+⅛
13½	10⅝	TerraC .60a	4	47	12	11⅝	11⅝	−⅛
5⅝	2⅝	TesoroPt wt		11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5½	2⅝	Texstar .22t	10	28	5	4⅝	4⅞	+⅛
17⅝	10⅝	Textron wt		18	17¼	16⅝	17¼	
3⅝	2¼	Thorof Mkt		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		56	4⅝	3⅝	4⅛	+¾
17	8¾	Tiffany .20	5	27	10⅝	9½	10	+½
5⅝	3	Timpte Ind	17	12	5½	5	5½	+½
16⅝	11⅝	Tokheim .40	9	35	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
9¼	6⅝	ToposGu .20	7	2	8¼	8¼	8½	
6⅝	4⅝	TotalPtl NA	8	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
14	10⅝	Total pf.70		4	13	13	13	−⅛
3¼	1⅝	Zown Cntry		70	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+¼
11¼	4⅝	Tracor Inc	8	24	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+¼
4⅝	2⅝	Treadw .23t		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	11⅝	TriStMtr .80	7	21	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	+½
5½	3⅝	Trico Ind	5	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
3 5-16	3	Tubos Mex	5	14	3¼	3 3-16	3¼	
13½	9½	Turbodyne	9	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+¼
20⅝	16⅝	Turnr C 1.32	6	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
5⅝	3¼	TwinFair In	13	7	4¼	4⅝	4⅝	

U

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅝	14⅝	U&I 1.20a	8	7	18½	18⅝	18½	+⅛
5⅝	3	UIP Cp .16	7	39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	−⅛
3½	1⅝	UNA .10a		7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Unimax Grp		13	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+⅛
3⅛	1⅝	UnimaxG pf		3	2½	2⅝	2½	+⅛
8½	7⅝	UnGas A .64	8	300	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	−½
3⅝	3	Un Invest	10	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	−⅛
11⅝	8⅝	UnAirPd .56	7	7	10	10	10	−¼
5⅝	3 5-16	Un Asbestos	35	51	5¼	4 15-16	5¼	+¼
⅞	7-16	UnBrand wt		3	11-16	11-16	11-16	−1-16
2¼	1⅝	U Dollar St		7	2	2	2	+⅛
2⅝	1¼	Unit Foods	14	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
1½	¾	UnNat Corp		6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
¼	1-16	Un Nat wt n		4	¼	¼	¼	
4⅝	2	U Nat Cp pf		2	4	4	4	−⅛
7⅝	4⅝	U Piece Dy		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
6⅝	5⅛	UnRlIT .52e	8	8	5½	5⅝	5⅝	−⅛
7⅝	5⅝	US Ban Trst		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
12	8⅝	US Filtr .24	8	93	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+¼
7	3½	US LsgRl E		2	6	5⅞	5⅞	−1-16
⅝	¼	US LsgR wt		2	⅝	⅝	⅝	−1-16
4¼	3½	USNat Rsrc	5	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3	1⅝	US Radium		24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+¼
22½	18½	US Redu .60	5	22	22	22	22	
8⅞	7	USRbR .60a	8	37	9⅛	9	9	+⅛
27⅝	18	Unitek .20	14	8	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
15⅝	10½	Unity Buy S	8	8	15	14⅝	15	+¼
3	2	UnivCig .05	5	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
1⅞	⅝	Univ Contnr		1	1½	1½	1½	
6⅝	4¼	UnivRs .08e	8	5	6	5⅞	6	−⅛
4⅝	2⅝	URS Corp	9	21	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+⅛
5⅝	3⅝	UV Ind wt		37	5⅝	5	5⅝	+¼

V

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅝	6½	VallesSt .82t	9	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	−¼
12⅝	8⅝	Valmac .70	3	34	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−¼
9¼	5⅝	VanDorn .60	10	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+⅛
12½	4⅝	Varo Inc	8	100	10⅝	10	10⅛	+¼
10¼	6½	Veecolns .32	17	33	10⅝	10	10⅛	+⅛
4½	1⅝	Verit Ind	75	24	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
25⅝	14⅝	VermtA .40b	11	16	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+½
5⅝	2⅝	Vernitron	11	431	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	+⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Vesely Co	56	16	4½	4⅛	4½	
1⅝	1	Viking Sosnl		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1⅝	Vikoa Inc	119	18	2½	2⅛	2⅛	−⅛
4⅝	2	Vintage Ent		45	4⅝	3⅝	4⅝	+1
4⅝	2½	Vishay Intrt	6	5	3½	3⅝	3½	+⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Vulcan Corp		16	3½	3¼	3½	+⅛
10⅛	6⅝	Vulc Inc .36	4	9	9	8¾	9	+⅛

W

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅝	3⅝	WabMg .10e	8	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	−⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Wacknht .40	7	13	8⅝	8⅛	8½	+¼
13	8⅝	WagnrEl .48	11	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Walnoco Oil	18	15	3⅛	3	3	
18⅝	14⅝	WalcoN .40b	6	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	−¼
3⅞	2⅝	WallacS .20e	6	175	4	3½	4	+½
1⅝	⅜	WardFds wt		4	1	1	1	
5⅝	2	Wards C.	16	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	−⅛
5⅞	3	WarC pfC.05		35	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+¼
31⅞	21¾	WasPstB .50	12	115	31½	31	31	−½
3	1⅝	Welman Co		37	3¼	3	3¼	+¼
8	5½	Weld Tu Am	3	12	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
10⅝	7⅝	WestChP .40	8	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
10⅞	9⅝	Westats Ptl	10	44	10	9⅞	10	
1⅝	½	Westby Fsh		6	1	15-16	15-16	+⅛
5⅝	4 15-16	WstDcal .10	9	14	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
8½	6¼	WstFinl .15a	4	59	8	7½	7⅛	+⅜
1½	½	WstPac I wt		30	1	⅞	1	+3-16
9⅝	6⅝	Whippny .60	12	13	8¼	8¼	8¼	−⅛
7	4½	Whitaker .34	25	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
27¼	14⅝	Whiting 1.30	7	16	25¼	24⅝	25⅝	−⅛
1⅛	⅝	Whittakr wt		129	1	15-16	15-16	
3	1⅞	Wichita Ind	7	23	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Willcx Gibb		54	2	2	2	
9¼	6½	Wmhous .30	7	5	8⅝	8	8½	+⅜
4⅝	2⅝	WilsonBr .30	11	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
54	48	Wis P pf4.50		z10	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Wolf HowB		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
5⅝	3	Wood Ind		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
11⅞	6	Worcest Ctl	6	12	9½	9⅝	9½	−⅛
9¼	6¼	Work Wr .60	6	32	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
6½	3⅝	Wraither Cp		24	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
9 3-16	¾	Wright Har		25	1 1-16	1 1-16	11-16	−1-16
6	2⅝	WTC Air .10		22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
21¼	15½	WUI Inc .60	7	8	17⅝	17½	17½	−¼
6⅛	3⅝	WyleLab .24	11	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
11⅝	7	Wynnin .15e	9	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12	9½	WymBn .50a	9	47	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+¼
4⅝	3	Wyomising	12	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛

X-Y-Z

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20¾	13	Xonics Inc	40	49	17⅞	16⅞	17	+⅝
4⅛	3	YooHoo .10e	11	71	4¼	4	4	
10½	7⅝	ZeroMfg .20	6	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
9⅞	4½	Zimmr Hom	24	214	11⅞	10	11⅞	+1⅞

Currency Rates

March 17, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.7030	5.1810	105.98*	57.33*	30.77y	—	6.8710*	105.78*	44.20*
Brussels (c)	39.375	75.35	15.456	8.3580	4.4805*	14.605	—	15.4295	6.41
Frankfurt	2.5443	4.8885	—	54.07*	2.860x	94.40*	6.478*	99.81*	41.54*
London (z)	1.92335	—	4.8700	8.99	1,691	5.165	75.20	4.8625	11.71375
Milan	880.0	1,686.50	347.97	187.10	—	326.36	22.975	347.50	143.81
Paris	4.7050	9.0300	184.935*	—	5.3550x	175.250*	11.9662*	185.0*	76.700*
Zurich	2.5470	4.8749	98.94*	54.13*	0.2877*	94.26*	6.49*	—	41.6*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krona: 6.1535; Escudo: 28.555; Israeli £ 7.52; Peseta: 67.04; Schilling: 18.445; Sw. krona: 4.4055; Yen: 300.15; Belgian financial franc: 41.50; Canada $0.9842; Hong Kong: $4.98525.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

27. Keep in touch between visits.

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

All these Notes have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE — January, 1976

U.S. $20,000,000

The Nippon Fudosan Bank, Limited

(Kabushiki Kaisha Nippon Fudosan Ginko)

9¼ per cent. Notes due 1981

KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)

YAMAICHI SECURITIES CO., LTD.

BANQUE ARABE ET INTERNATIONALE D'INVESTISSEMENT (B.A.I.I.)

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) LIMITED

THE ARAB INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.A.) Riyadh

KUWAIT PACIFIC FINANCE CO., LTD.

- Al Ahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
- American Express Middle East Development Co. S.A.L.
- Arab Bank (Overseas) Ltd.
- Arab Bank For Investment & Foreign Trade
- Arab Finance Corporation S.A.L.
- Arab International Finance Co. (ARINFI)
- The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Co. Limited
- Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait B.S.C.
- Banque Audi S.A.L.
- Banque Européenne Pour Le Moyen Orient S.A.
- Banque Européenne de Tokyo
- Banque Franco—Arabe d'Investissements Internationaux
- Banque d'Investissement et de Financement S.A.L. (INFI)
- Banque Libano-Française S.A.L.
- Citicorp International Bank Limited
- Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
- Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
- Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
- European Arab Bank (Brussels) S.A.
- Euroseas (Qatar) Limited
- Goldman Sachs International Corp.
- Hambros Bank Limited
- Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
- Kidder, Peabody International Limited
- Kleinwort, Benson Limited
- Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
- Kuwait Financial Centre, s.a.k.
- Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
- Kuwait International Investment Co., s.a.k.
- Libyan Arab Foreign Bank
- Manufacturers Hanover Limited
- Morgan Stanley International
- The National Commercial Bank (Saudi Arabia)
- Riyad Bank Limited
- Saudi Arabian Investment Company Inc.
- J. Henry Schroder & Co. S.A.L.
- Singapore—Japan Merchant Bank Ltd.
- Société Générale de Banque S.A.
- Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
- Ubaf-Arab Japanese Finance Limited
- Union Bank S.A.L.
- Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes—U.B.A.E.
- Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F.
- Unione di Banche Arabe ed Europee (Italia) S.P.A.
- Wardley Middle East Limited
- Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
- Wood Gundy Limited

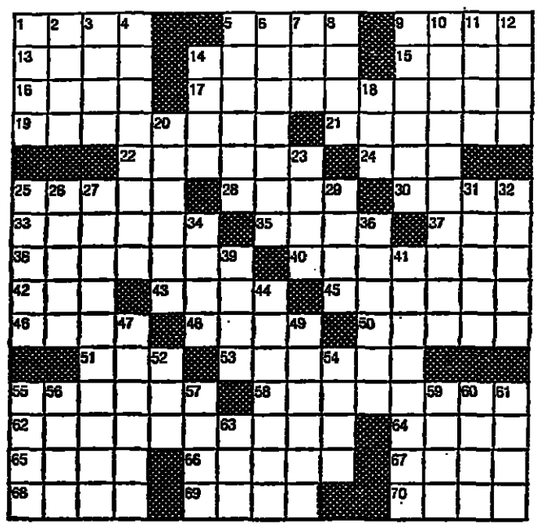
CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Kind of stake
5 Laurel or Kenton
9 Arabs' garments
13 Underdone
14 Metric unit
15 Biblical king
16 Of grandparents
17 Event leading to war
19 Hotel-lobby figures
21 Moved along, as in a car
22 Cotton fabric
24 Before king or mode
25 —— cross
28 Cheerless
30 Port of Yemen
33 Marts of old Athens
35 Timetable abbrs.
37 Egg: Prefix
38 Coins in Madrid
40 Chloë's friend
42 "Go to the ——, thou sluggard".
43 Voice
45 Slight rebound
46 "Quién ——?"
48 Take care of
50 Furious
51 German spa
53 Singer Jan
55 Working together
58 Showy wildflower
62 Campaniles
64 Ashtabula's lake
65 Needle case
66 Kindled anew
67 Succotash bean
68 Xanadu's pleasure ——
69 Normandy town
70 Arctic resident

DOWN

1 Kind of bag
2 Kind of notice
3 River to the Caspian
4 "The —— Ringing"
5 Like corsets
6 Mosaic piece
7 Indonesian island group
8 Chinese soup ingredient
9 Small space
10 Eye dilator
11 Up to
12 "Enough ——!"
14 Burns, for one
18 Big snake
20 Golfball gunk
23 Ointment
25 Family members
26 Rocket-booster stage
27 Like the U.S. after 1865
29 Blow one's horn
31 Dispossess
32 "Long time ——"
34 Mariner
36 Join together
39 "Will you —— into my parlor?"
41 Wood hyacinth
44 Nautical 4:30
47 One of the Dionne five
49 Actress Dolores
52 Jell
54 Plant fungus
55 Ready for Morpheus
56 Apollo's mother
57 Actress Diana
59 Silkworm
60 Like a washrag
61 Spring
63 —— behind the ears



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Cloudy	MADRID	13	55	Very Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	4	39	Overcast	MILAN	12	53	Clear
ANKARA			Unavailable	MONTREAL	—9	16	Cloudy
ATHENS	14	57	Overcast	MOSCOW	—1	30	Snow
BEIRUT	17	62	Very Cloudy	MUNICH	3	37	Rain
BELGRADE	9	48	Very Cloudy	NEW YORK	1	34	Snow
BERLIN	—1	30	Snow	NICE	15	59	Clear
BRUSSELS	9	48	Cloudy	OSLO	2	35	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	9	48	Very Cloudy	PARIS	11	52	Very Cloudy
BUDAPEST	11	52	Cloudy	PRAGUE	5	41	Very Cloudy
CASABLANCA	16	61	Clear	ROME	17	62	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Clear	SOFIA	10	50	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	17	62	Clear	STOCKHOLM	—1	30	Snow
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	20	68	Very Cloudy
EDINBURGH	3	37	Rain	TUNIS	13	52	Rain
FLORENCE	14	57	Cloudy	VENICE	14	57	Clear
FRANKFURT	8	46	Rain	VIENNA	8	46	Clear
GENEVA	10	50	Cloudy	WARSAW	—1	30	Snow
HELSINKI	—3	27	Snow	WASHINGTON	2	37	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	11	52	Cloudy	ZURICH	8	46	Very Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	18	64	Overcast				
LISBON	14	57	Cloudy				
LONDON	7	44	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 17, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly:

(w) Alexander Fund $7.31
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd $8.48
Austral Select Fd ..... $0.28 b

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond SF303.35
— (d) Combar SF762
— (d) Grober SF592
— (d) Stockbar SF902

(w) Browninvest $12.71
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd .. $12.43
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd .. $5.18
(d) A.G.P. Japan Fd $7.59

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $14.49
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $9.38
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF1.151
(d) Caribico Open-End $129.70
(d) Citadel Fund $3.24
(t) Cleveland Offshore Fd ... $830.05
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs. $8.57
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. $13.56
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V. ... $8.80

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec SF578
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF71.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF69
— (d) Energievalor SF61
— (d) Ussec SF566
— (d) Europavalor SF131.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. $4.45

(w) D.G.O. $41.03
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $1.22
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.55
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd $12.31
(w) Europe Obligations LF1.086

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM22.80
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond DM77.80

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer Assets. $16.92
— (d) Fidelity Dlr. Svgs. Tr. $61.30
— (w) Fidelity Equitania $5.33
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $18.67
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund .. $27.43
— (d) Fidelity World Fd $11.90
(d) Fidsecen BF1,020
(w) Firsa Int'l Fd $124.63

(w) First Int'l Realty Sec $13.82
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $48.41
(d) First Security Cap Fd ... $35.86
(w) Fleming Fund S.A $56.83
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $26.04
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr LF1,843
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF78.25
(d) Foundtalia $10.01
(d) Fund of Nations $5.85
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.) .. $9.68
(w) Future Australia Fd ..... Aus.$3.57

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $12.43
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $27.32
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $6.41
(w) Guardian Gr Fd. Int'l .. $8.19

(w) Haussmann Holdgs NV .. $6.460
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet $36.17
(d) Icofund $9.92
(d) Interfit SF309.65
(d) Interfund S.A. $2.66
(w) Intermarket Fund $107.87
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) .. $22.61
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.97
(r) Invest Atlantiques $40.70
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund ... $8.28
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.. $7.50
(r) Japan Growth Fund $15.62
(d) Japan Selection Fund $50.96
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $14.59

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine East. Trust ... $54.61
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund .. $42.32
— (r) Jardine Selection NV. $17.07

(d) KB Income Fund LF1,636
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $11.26
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.... $19.56
(r) Leverage Cap Hold $29.06

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:
—†(w) Ll.BT Multi-way Fd.. SF428.50
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Income... SF359.50

(w) Luxfund $19.49
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $9.71
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $1.72
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $2.39
(w) N.A.M.P. $67.21
(w) Nippon Fund $238.72
(w) Nor Amer. Inv. Fund $9.40
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $6.33

(r) Pegasus Intern'l $6.29

(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund ... $22.47
(d) Renta Fund LF2,130
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF1,147
(d) Rentinvest LF913
— (d) Safe Fund $4.62
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $10.42
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF52.75

Share Realty N.V $13.12
Share International N.V $4.44

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.30

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) CSP Fund SF24.40
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF4.67
— (d) L.T.F. Fund N.V. $7.36

(w) SMH Special Fund DM93.70

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. S. Est. SF1,557
— (r) Securawiss SF948

(d) Soros Fund $219.39
(w) Star Fund $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF424
— (d) Intervalor SF60.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF375.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ... SF314.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF99.50
— (d) Universal Fund SF33.09

(w) Talent Global Fund $9.12
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) ... $26.09
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $33.77
(w) Transpacific Fund $19.39

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca. U.S. Sh SF36
— (d) Bond Invest SF70.75
— (d) Convert-Invest SF80.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF122.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF91.50
— (d) Globinvest SF68.50
— (d) Pacific Invest SF77.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF58.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh ... SF191.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Mr Est SF176

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM16.50
— (d) Eurorafonds DM33.25
— (d) Unifonds DM21.70
— (d) Unirenta DM41.55
— (d) Unispecial I DM63.65

(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd $3.18
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd $12.55
(w) Western Growth Fd $6.04
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,333.09
(w) West Proprietary N.V. ... $1,494.46
(d) World Equity Grth Fd ... $130.20
(w) Worldwide Securities $46.23
(w) Worldwide Special $3,094.22

OM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit.



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NAHEY

SELOU

VEEBAH

RELAFT



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○○○"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BASIC OLDER ANSWER DARING

Answers: *What the chef got when he refused to serve fres' vegetables*—"CANNED"

BOOKS

THE STORY OF LATIN AND THE ROMANCE LANGUAGES

By Mario Pei. With appendixes partially written, compiled, arranged by Paul A. Gaeng. Harper & Row. 365 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT is no exaggeration to speak of the Romance languages as being something of a "miracle," remarks the philologist Mario Pei in the introduction to his latest book, "The Story of Latin and the Romance Languages." First, these languages—whose major living representatives are Portuguese, Spanish, French, Italian and Rumanian—"stem from a . . . common ancestor . . . Latin, one of the great languages of antiquity, whose records have come down to us in indisputable form." Second, Latin survived to bear its offspring even though the Roman Empire, which once spoke it, became in time totally submerged by invaders of different speech. Third, Latin was a tongue of so high a cultural order—"second only, if at all, to Greek"—that its "impact, which waxed as the physical empire waned, was felt throughout all subsequent history, in the Dark Ages, the medieval period, the Renaissance, the centuries of the Enlightenment, down to the present and into the future."

A corollary to this miracle (which Mr. Pei need not mention since he is attempting to demonstrate it) is that a philologist writing about Latin and its descendants has an enormous quantity of time and space to range in. He can connect the history of the Punic Wars with the colonization of the South American continent. He can show us how the roots of certain words got from one side of the globe to the other. He can highlight the linguistic thread that runs all the way from Sallust to Sartre. He can, in short, dramatize how the modern world evolved from the ancient (and, in the process, perhaps revive our interest in Latin, which after all has heavily influenced such a non-Romance language as English).

Regrettably, Pei's study does not really rise to the miracle of Latin's development. True, there's enough of interest here to keep one reading to the end of the text, and on through the 75 pages of Paul A. Gaeng's appendices to the very necessary "Glossary of Linguistic Terms Appearing in This Work." Pei, who retired in 1970 from his position as professor emeritus of Romance philology at Columbia University, is an advocate of geo-linguistics, which, as he says, tends to get overlooked by both the historians and the structural linguists. (Perhaps this oversight occurs because in an age of rapid travel and communication it is hard to imagine a time when geographical features like the Pyrenees or the Rhine could actually define the boundaries between different language groups.)

The claims of geo-linguistics not only make good common sense, they are also stimulating to read about, especially when they are illustrated by the cataclysmic events as the 5th century Moorish invasion of Spain, which shattered the unity of the Latin-speaking world and helped to precipitate the development of the Romance languages; or the swearing of the Strasbourg Oath in 847, by two of Charlemagne's grandsons united against the third, thereby preserving the surviving transcription of which the transition from Latin to Old French can be seen taking place.

What's more, one can tell where in Pei's text he is likely to stumble across a detail or two—such as the Hoppe!! sian is the "widespread language" that "duplicat... of the typical features of ancient Indo-European la... as Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Anglo-Saxon, Old Iris... Irish, Old Church S... (this observation prompts remind us that "langua... never difficult or complex ... speakers," which should ... clear to the bewildered ... in that old cartoon wh... little children can speak F...

Or that one example of ... century "loanword" from ... is the French word for "... *basistas*, so-called becaus... man soldiers in Paris ... seeing a transom for the ... time, asked "Was ist d... that the term—"Roman ... *guage*" originated in th... expression *romanice lo...* speak in Roman fashion. ... "roman, something wri... Romance, became the ... term for a story or a nov... since most novels dea... earthly love, a love affai... tually turned into a ro... (I know, I should have ... that already, but I didn't...

Still, there is something ... functory about Pei's perfo... in "The Story of Latin ... often he is content m... compile long lists of wo... illustrate a certain point ... recount, say, "The influ... Latin-Romance on Easte... ropean and other L... Groups" without drawi... stimulating conclusions ... describe the transition fr... language to another in t... technical that a lay read... consult the glossary as ... three times in a single s... It's as if Pei had grown ... customed to his know... knowledge so prodigio... George Bernard Shaw w... moved to compare Pei ... Newton—that it bores ... write it down.

Of course, when I s... book is too often tedious ... taking into account w... who enjoy nothing more ... plow through endless ... words that Greek lent to ... or that Chinese refused ... from English (one of th... the way, was *deh lee fo...* adaptation of the Weste... telephone to the Chines... scheme, which the Chine... replaced with *dyan hwa...* tricity talk"). For suc... consumers "The Story of ... will prove an almost ... rupted feast. For the res... it is a book to dip and bro...

Christopher Lehmann-H... a book reviewer for Th... York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	O	M	I	C		S	O	D	A		F	E	T	A
A	N	E	T	O		H	I	E	R		I	C	E	B
T	E	X	A	N		U	I	U	M		C	H	A	T
S	R	I		J	A	C	K	S	O	N	H	O	L	E
		C	H	U	N	K			I	O	U			
A	B	O	A	R	D		F	O	R	E	S	T	S	
M	A	C	L	E		G	I	V	E	S		U	P	S
A	S	I	S		V	A	N	E	S		S	C	A	R
N	E	T		C	I	G	A	R		P	O	S	I	T
		L	Y	R	I	C	A	I	L		P	O	M	O	N	A
			O	N	T			S	E	V	E	N			
A	L	B	U	Q	U	E	R	Q	U	E		A	R	E
L	O	O	T		A	I	L	Q	U		R	A	R	E	R
F	U	Z	E		L	A	V	I	A		T	H	I	N	G
A	D	O	S		S	M	E	W		Y	A	Z	O	O

BRIDGE — By Alan Tr...

Covering honors with honors is a more complex subject than one might think, and there are times when the play that appears right is wrong and vice versa.

Suppose that dummy on your right leads an unsupported jack, and that you have A-Q-x-x-x. Clearly it would be right to play low if your partner held a singleton king, but suppose that you decide to cover.

It seems normal to play the ace, but that can be wrong, as was the case on the diagramed deal.

South reached three no-trump with great speed. West led the spade king, and the ace was held up until the third round.

The declarer's prospects were not good. If West held an entry for his spades, in the form of the club ace or a guarded club queen, the contract was doomed. So South had to proceed on the assumption that East held both missing club honors.

NORTH (D)
♠ 972
♡ KQ95
◇ A75
♣ J42

WEST
♠ KQJ64
♡ 62
◇ J8643
♣ 9

EAST
♠ 105
♡ J1074
◇ 92
♣ AQ863

SOUTH
♠ A83
♡ A83
◇ KQ10
♣ K1075

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade king.

The gods of the game ... the declarer's side in th... suit, and the contract wa... able. With a little help fr... opponents, South emerge... an overtrick, greatly helpi... match-point score.

The A-K of hearts were ... and the club jack was le... the dummy. East would ... been wrong to play low, ... made the normal play of ... but this turned out to be ... too. He shifted to a dia... and South took his red-su... ners, ending in the dummy ... position was now this:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ 9
◇ —
♣ 42

WEST
♠ 64
♡ —
◇ 3 —
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♡ —
◇ —
♣ K107

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ —
◇ —
♣ —

South knew that West ... two cards were two spades ... one diamond, and that Eas... the guarded queen. So E... nounced that he would ta... club finesse and make th... of the tricks. East had ... forced to discard a club ... to keep his heart guard.

East would have prevent... overtrick if he had mad... unusual play of covering w... club queen. He would then ... control of the suit by d... the next club from dumm... South would have no way ... velop the extra trick.

هكذا من الأصل

ayers Refuse 'Final' Offer as Talks Break Down

Next Move Uncertain as Owners Leave

Joseph Durso

TERSBURG, Fla., March ...—The baseball labor ...passed yesterday when ...s rejected the "best and ...er of the team owners, ...pulled out of town say... a all or leave all."

...ange on the opening ...aining camps," said Lee ..., president of the Amer...ue, as the camps stayed ...the 16th day. "We don't ...ow what the next step ...This is a final offer." ...er will be reviewed to... the executive board of ...ers Association, which ...shop stewards from all ... in the two major ...but Marvin Miller, chief ... for the players, said ...recommend that "under ...—take it or leave it—...accept."

...ayers were expected to ...reject the offer.

...sult, spring training did not sprout anywhere in the 17 baseball camps in Florida and the seven in Arizona, and even an orderly start of the regular season on April 8 seemed in new jeopardy. The New York Mets and Pittsburgh Pirates canceled their two-day trip to Puerto Rico next week for the Roberto Clemente Youth Fund. And the Florida Governor's Annual Baseball Dinner, scheduled here for March 30, was wiped out for the first time in 30 years.

Different Outlook

The stalemate centers on the "basic agreement" between the 24 teams and their 600 players, a collective code that covers everything from minimum pay to meal money and which expired Dec. 31. But the critical issue has been the "reserve system," which binds players to their teams year by year, and that was still the issue last night as the optimism of the last week was shattered.

Ironically, or perhaps symbolically, the deadlock took its turn for the worse on the day Andy Messersmith officially became a free agent and also a figure in the baseball history book. The pitcher played last season with the Los Angeles Dodgers without having signed a contract, then tested the "reserve rule" and won his freedom in federal court.

The owners, meanwhile, presented their "final" offer Monday and it included far-reaching concessions on the control of players. They proposed that all 400 who had already signed contracts for 1976 might elect to become free agents next year, but could auction themselves only to eight teams—and the teams with the worst records would get first pick.

To the club owners, it was an offer that the players could not refuse. To the players, it was "progress" but they still refused.

"We have been involved in negotiations for eight months at this point," Miller said, as he gave the first reaction of a steering committee of about a dozen players who had been sitting in on the talks. "But in terms of real collective bargaining, it was more like eight hours. They made a rather peculiar final proposal yesterday—peculiar because I have never before seen a long list of proposals to be discussed.' There must be 14 of them in this 10-page document that we haven't discussed yet, and they even left out two.

"There are an awful lot of contract hookers in this document. Maybe you can't see the fine print, but it's there. Our executive board will make the final decision, but I will recommend that under the terms—to take it or leave it—the players not accept it."

Miller made it plain that the owners' chief "concession" on the reserve system was still not a solution to the key issue: Could any collective bargaining agreement be made retroactive to cover the 400 players already signed? They presumably were covered by the court decision on Messersmith and could insist on their legal right to freedom after one year—without going through the drafting procedure stipulated by the teams. The union, he insisted, would have to take full liability for lawsuits from such players.

"A free agent is a free agent," Miller said, "and on liability under this plan. In some cases, a player would be limited to dealing with one club. In the future, once we're past the problem of the current contracts, we might accept some sort of draft. But for now these agents are, in the Messersmith sense, free to deal with all 24 clubs.

Emphatic Answer

He also criticized the owners' proposal that no grievances be filed about spring training, saying "that's a guilty conscience talking." He ridiculed the owners for having promised to open the camps after the offer had been ratified, "hookers and all." But he aimed his heaviest sniping at the central issue of the selection system for players, which he said would create "a new form of free agent."

"I'm shocked," replied John Gaherin, chief negotiator for the owners. "We offered the olive branch and now we may have to go to the shilelagh."

Asked if the owners might modify their "best and final" offer, Gaherin answered seven times: "No, no, no, no, no, no, no."

MacPhail was asked the same question and he answered: "Not a colon, not a semicolon."

So, after a final hour with Miller and his dozen ballplayers, the owners' representatives checked out of their hotel here and headed either home or for their offices or empty training camps. They included Bowie Kuhn, the commissioner of baseball, who had been pictured recently as ready to open the training camps if the talks made "sufficient progress."

But it was evident that some owners were angry at even the "best and final offer" before it was made. August Busch jr., of the St. Louis Cardinals, issued a statement here yesterday denouncing it. And Bob Howsam of the world champion Cincinnati Reds conceded: "Some clubs are very much opposed to our offer. Maybe half a dozen, and some say they wouldn't vote for it anyway."



United Press International.

It was give-away day at White Sox park in Chicago this week as team owner Bill Veeck had helpers hand out pieces of artificial turf used in infield before change to grass.

he Values and Purpose of Spring Training—

Leonard Koppett

ORK, March 17 (NYT). all spring training nec- or the first time in this major league teams wil ason—whenever they do the benefit of full ining. During World d II, spring training was as to location because restrictions, but not as of time.

s the result of a labor a serious shortening of ing period will be ex- if the regular season t on schedule April 8. aseball community and ns of followers, this th tradition has been But is it really im-

t a 162-game, 25-week played without a five- preliminary? Obvious- sort of preseason prep- essential in any sport, it have to be the elabo- anism baseball has de- Is it really necessary to the teams in Florida ons, play 30 practice end hundreds of thou- ollars? Is all this simply an excuse for a semi- for all involved? there, beneath the tradi- reasons for the estab- ttern, factors that may vious to the casual eye understood by baseball

IL Standings

PBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
k	46	10	14	106	311	182
rgh	33	18	15	81	263	168
	31	22	10	72	240	219
	24	37	9	57	235	291
Smythe Division						
	38	25	17	73	216	218
	29	33	13	71	239	244
	25	33	13	63	218	255
	19	48	4	42	170	270
ly	13	47	10	34	163	296

ALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	53	9	10	116	302	154
s	33	37	7	73	227	237
	31	29	11	73	301	266
	31	40	9	51	180	268
	9	52	9	27	193	339
Adams Division						
	44	14	12	100	273	205
	39	20	12	90	298	217
	31	26	14	76	263	241
	25	38	9	59	226	252

Tuesday's Games

4, Los Angeles 2 (Lorentz, are, Stanfield; Goring, De- Richard Martin scored his and Danny Gare his 43d. er 4, Detroit 2 (Vervaegaert, , Lever, Kearns; Harvey

6, Kansas City 3 (Koroll 3, Martin, Boldirev; Hudson, Patrick). Stan Mikita, assists Cliff Koroll's goals.
2, St. Louis 2 (Halward; Bucyk; MacMillan, Butler,).
phia 4, Atlanta 2 (Leach 2, Saleski; Bennett, Ecclestone). ach scores his 58d goal to record for right wings.
ta 3, NY Islanders 1 (Hogaesen, Hextall; J. Potvin).
0 5, Pittsburgh 4 (Lapointe, ambert, Robinson, Savard; 2 Apps, Pronovost). Can- hbeaten streak at 14.
ton 5, NY Rangers 2 (Mo- Stewart, Lemieux, Meehan, Esposito, Gilbert). Caps set rd with ninth victory.

he Values and Purpose of Spring Training—

professionals? If spring training can be streamlined, what is the minimum form it must have?

The Background

Three elements are involved in spring training as standardized for at least 50 years: Conditioning, evaluation and promotion.

In physical conditioning, the key element is pitching. Most regular players can get into competitive shape within two weeks, but pitchers, who put such extraordinary pressures on the arm, need more time. Because of well-tested, trial-and-error formulations, 25 to 30 days are needed to get a pitching staff to the point where a team can sensibly play games that will count in the standings.

This period is not really flexible. A pitcher who has not been pitching competitively during the winter needs about a week of loosening-up work before he can throw the ball with major league velocity.

Periods of soreness are common at this stage, and injury can be avoided only by appropriate caution. Once able to throw hard enough to face hitters, an established starting pitcher usually needs two turns of three innings each and two more turns of five innings each before it is safe to go further—with three days off between starts.

Even theoretically, then, it will be the 24th day before the first pitcher can attempt to work seven innings or more. Since a team needs at least four starters ready for the regular schedule, the four will need the 25th, 26th, and 27th days to get their seven-inning turns.

Here matters shade into evaluation. The required number of innings would have to be played even if a team knew for sure who its pitchers were going to be. Actually, these exhibition games give management an opportunity to observe players (at all positions) and to make choices.

That process, when reported daily through press, radio and television, becomes invaluable promotion. The events in Florida sell tickets for future games at home.

Of all major sports, baseball has the smallest proportion of season ticket-holders and is most dependent on stimulating day-to-day interest among impulse buyers. The training season is baseball's opportunity to build up to a grand opening, and to familiarize its followers with the cast that will have to hold attention the coming months.

Those three elements require two conditions: warm climate and enough ticket buyers on hand to neutralize some training expenses. Florida and Arizona, with their sunshine and visitors from "home cities," have both.

The Proponents

Because of the demands of pitching, the traditional formula is not far from the minimum acceptable time. By playing 25 to 30 exhibition games, the hitters and pitchers can sharpen their reflexes under competitive conditions—no one has found a satisfactory substitute for honing those special skills.

Hitting major league pitching, and pitching to major league hitters, have no counterparts in the mechanical or staged practice sessions. To reduce the exhibition schedule by a couple of games wouldn't accomplish anything, and to reduce it by a significant number would do harm.

The evaluation element of this period is also valuable, beyond the judgments made by management. Competition for jobs by teammates can be an important test of determination and reaction to pressure. It can stimulate the enthusiasm of an entire squad, and can bring to the surface qualities in an individual that mere scouting reports can't measure.

It is also a period of opportunity for substitutes and less experienced players on whom the team will have to depend when, inevitably, some regulars are injured. Players can be given experience without having the team pay the price of a defeat that counts in the standings—a defeat on opening day can wind up costing a pennant just as a defeat on the final day.

The promotional benefits are more necessary than ever to baseball at a time when competition for public attention and the sports dollar is greater than ever. Because baseball has a smaller share of sports news than it once did, it needs the special flavor and notice spring training provides.

The Opponents

Even though the 30-day time scale is necessary for pitchers, at least some of their early work can be accomplished without full squads present. An exhibition schedule half as long, picking up when starters are ready to go five innings, may be sufficient.

Evaluation of new players is no longer a serious factor in modern baseball, because other scouting methods are so highly developed and because younger players have instructional league programs during the fall and winter. There are no independent minor league teams, so all minor league players are owned and thoroughly evaluated by the major league organizations.

Media attention to spring training, in most northern cities, has been declining for years, as basketball and hockey championship races claim their share of the spotlight. The expense of spring training is beginning to outweigh the benefits, and other forms of promotional effort can take up the slack.

The Outlook

Intelligently handled, spring training is incomparable as a promotional device. Its physical aspects could be reorganized to a degree, its evaluation aspects are nearly obsolete.

Several forces are combining to push toward a moderate streamlining, toward a 30-day, 20-game pattern. But no drastic change is likely until a complete overhaul of baseball's player-development system (the minor leagues, scouting and so forth) creates multi-team complexes that can be used for training as well. No such reorganization is now planned, but many baseball officials consider it inevitable.

St.-Etienne Moves to Cup Semifinal

PARIS, March 17 (IHT).—St. Etienne, the one and only pride of French soccer, proudly marched into the semifinals of the European Cup soccer competition with a 3-0 victory over Dynamo Kiev tonight.

Also gaining were defending champion Bayern Munich, Real Madrid and PSV Eindhoven.

The Frenchmen won in overtime by the exact margin they needed to advance in Europe's most prestigious club tournament. Dominique Rocheteau finished the come-from-behind struggle when he scored the winner with seven minutes remaining in overtime.

Dynamo had won the first-leg game two weeks ago at home, 2-0, and St. Etienne's hopes seemed to fade away in the first half when it came close many times but failed to score.

At the 55-minute mark, Hervé Revelli, who never stopped running during the long night's action, scored for the Frenchman after Dynamo's star, Oleg Blokhin, had failed to get off a shot on a breakaway. The Frenchman scored their second goal at the 71-minute mark on a free kick by Jean-Michel Larque which stunned the Russian goaltender.

By the time overtime came, St. Etienne appeared a tired team. They had been on the offense all night and in the opening 15 minutes of the extra session were on the defense. Suddenly, Revelli broke loose and from the right of the goal tapped a ground pass to Rocheteau and the crowd of 65,000 cheered its heroes.

In Munich, Bayern, as it usually does in important Cup matches, reached its top form with a 5-1 victory over Benfica of Lisbon. The teams had tied their opener, 0-0.

The West Germans were held scoreless for the first half tonight and then scored five times within a 33-minute span. Bernd Duernburger and Gerd Mueller each tallied twice.

Real Madrid, six times winner of this competition, scored a second-half goal at home to tie Borussia Moenchengladbach, 1-1. That made the aggregate 3-all, but Real advanced because in cases of ties away goals count double.

The Germans had taken the lead in the first half when Stielick headed in a pass; the tying marker also was on a header, this time by Spanish forward Santillana.

At Amsterdam, in the battle of the competition's "dark horses," PSV Eindhoven also needed an overtime period to break a deadlock. Yugoslavia's Hadjuk Split had beaten the Dutchmen two weeks ago, 2-0, but Eindhoven won tonight, 3-0. Willy van der Kuylen hit the winner 13 minutes into the extra session by scoring between the legs of Split's goalkeeper.

In the Cup Winners' Cup, Anderlecht (Belgium), Sachsenring Zwickau (East Germany) and West Ham (England) joined Eintracht Frankfurt in the semifinals. The west Germans won last night.

Stuart Lee put Wrexham, the English Third Division club, back into the match against Anderlecht shortly after halftime, equaling the goal which the Belgians had scored in Brussels. But Dutch World Cup star Rob Rensenbrink regained the lead for the Belgian side for a 2-1 aggregate.

West Ham won in London, 3-1, over Den Haag of the Netherlands to make the two-game aggregate at 5-all. But the Englishman advanced because of away goals.

East Germany's Sachsenring Zwickau beat Celtic Glasgow, 1-0, in Berlin to gain on a 2-1 aggregate.

Gaining the semifinals in the UEFA cup were SV Hamburg, Club Brugge of Belgium and Barcelona.

One-Day Ski Delay

QUEBEC CITY, March 17 (UPI).—International Ski Federation officials yesterday announced a one-day postponement of the World Cup ski events at Mount Ste. Anne. The officials said fatigue of the skiers and a five-inch overnight snowfall caused the delay to tomorrow.

Kentucky Advances in NIT as Big Man Awakens Attack

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—Mike Phillips, Kentucky's dormant giant, last night awoke from a long basketball slumber and put his team into the semifinals of the National Invitation Tournament at Madison Square Garden.

With 13 minutes remaining and Kentucky trailing 61-51, Phillips, 6 feet 10 inches, 235 pounds, entered the game. He scored 11 points, grabbed seven rebounds and played intimidating defense to enable the Wildcats to outlast Kansas State, 81-78. It was Kentucky's eighth straight victory, including six in the Southeastern Conference.

Providence prevented an all-Kentucky semifinal by upsetting Louisville, 73-67, in the second game. It was the second time this season that Providence had beaten the young Cardinals.

The Providence-Kentucky game will open tomorrow night's semifinals and will be followed by a meeting between North Carolina State and North Carolina-Charlotte. The final will be played Sunday afternoon.

Phillips, a bulky sophomore center, returned to the game after Kentucky had gone almost five minutes without scoring and Kansas State had tallied 10 points in a row. Phillips had injured his left ankle in the closing minutes of the first half.

The Phillips who returned played differently from the one who had been benched early in the game when Larry Dassie and other Kansas State players had been getting past him for easy layups.

Phillips had played 26 minutes against Niagara in the first round and scored three points, missed four of five free throws and was frequently benched by coach Joe Hall. He had four points in the first half last night, totalling 15 for the game.

"Mike has not been playing well," said Hall. "Maybe it's because he's been trying to do so well that he's actually been looking bad."

Kentucky changed its entire style of play as soon as Phillips showed he was on target. The Wildcats went to him inside and the big man responded by bullying his way to the basket and drawing fouls.

"We're a struggling team," said Hall. "We've struggled all season and we always need an extra effort to do well. We got that from Mike, from James Lee and from Truean Claytor."

Lee, a powerfully built 6-5 forward with an 8.9-point regular-season average, was the offensive hero for the second straight game with another 20-point performance.

Reserve Bob Cooper, inserted in the Providence starting lineup for the first time this season, scored 17 points to lead the Friars.

Tournaments

NATIONAL INVITATION
(Second Round)
Kentucky 81, Kansas St. 78.
Providence 73, Louisville 67.

NCAA MID ATLANTIC
(Quarterfinals)
Scranton 94, Shepherd 78.

NCAA DIVISION 3
(Quarterfinals)
Wittenberg 101, Miles 75.
Plattsburgh St. 91, Rhode Is. Coll. 78.

Foreman-Frazier Return Bout Reportedly Set for New York

NEW YORK, March 17 (UPI).—A spokesman for a fight promoter has said that a news conference will be held here Thursday to announce details for a heavyweight fight between former champions Joe Frazier and George Foreman.

The spokesman for Jerry Perenchio indicated New York's Madison Square Garden would be the likely site of the fight in May.

Frazier and Foreman met once before, in Kingston, Jamaica, in January of 1973 with Foreman knocking Frazier to the canvas six times in two rounds to strip him of the title.

Frazier contended shortly thereafter that Foreman reneged on an agreement for a return bout, and he still is Foreman's enemy. Frazier's manager, Eddie Futch, recently said that Frazier probably would have retired from the ring had it not been for his desire to avenge that fight.

Foreman was knocked out by Muhammad Ali in eight rounds in Zaire in the summer of 1974, a bout many boxing experts feel has damaged the former champion's confidence and ego.

Since then, Foreman's career has gone downhill. There has been a change in management and a farcical display against five fighters in Toronto last summer when Foreman appeared grossly out of shape and fought amateurishly. After a layoff of more than a year from "real" competition, he was knocked down twice by Ron Lyle, but came off the floor in the fourth round to score a fifth-round knockout.

world heavyweight boxing title here on May 25 against British champion Richard Dunn, the West German promoters have confirmed.

A new opponent will be selected if Dunn is defeated by West German champion Bernd August in a bout for the vacant European title in London on April 6.

Bout Delayed

LONDON, March 17 (Reuters).—The World Boxing Council light-heavyweight title bout between Britain's John Conteh, the champion, and American Alvaro Lopez has been put back two weeks to April 11.

The fight, which will take place in Kampala, Uganda, has been postponed because Lopez has a chest cold, a spokesman for the promoter has said here.

All Fights May 25

MUNICH, March 17 (Reuters).—Muhammad Ali will defend his

WHA Results

Tuesday's Games

Calgary 4, Edmonton 3 (Chipperfield 2, Lawson, Kirk; Carlson, Carleton, Hamilton).

Quebec 5, New England 1 (Tardif 2, Houle 2, Brackenbury; Bolduc).

Toronto 6, Cleveland 0 (Napier 2, Nedomansky 2, Henderson, Dorey).

ABA Results

Tuesday Games

Denver 111, St. Louis 94 (Thompson 28, Beck 17; Boone 22, Barnes 18).

Indiana 116, San Antonio 95 (Grant 24, Knight 21; Silas 25, Gervin 17).

NBA Results

Tuesday's Games

Buffalo 117, Portland 95 (McAdoo 28, Smith 28; Petrie 25, Wicks 23).

Golden State 110, Detroit 101 (Smith 31, Wilkes 21; Lanier 22, Trapp 17).

Chicago 120, Phoenix 97 (Laskowski 20, Van Lier 19; Adams 18, Westphal 13).

Houston 116, New York 111 (Murphy 26, Newlin 26; Haywood 35, Beard 20).

Los Angeles 108, Cleveland 105 (Abdul-Jabbar 32, Goodrich 25; Chones 23, Russell 16). Kareem Abdul-Jabbar hit 16 of 32 field-goal attempts.



astase Pays Fine and Returns to Tennis

By Fred Tupper

SBAD, Calif., March 17 Ilie Nastase's suspen- s lifted yesterday when he 5,000 fine to the Canadian Association.

...e made a donation to adian Tennis Association in a junior development ...to avoid a potentially ...ate situation that would detrimental to the game." ...Nastase put it in a ...nt through his lawyer.

...se personally said it ... "I pay and I can play," ... at the La Costa Club he beat Syd Ball of ...la in the first round of ...0,000 Independent Players ...tion tour final. He is seed- ...d behind Jimmy Connors ...illermo Vilas of Argen-

summer the Romanian ...up in the final of the ...an Open championships in ...0, making obscene gestures ...mments to the crowd dur- ... indifferent performance ...e court against Manuel ...s of Spain.

...ne of $6,000 was imposed ...tember by the Men's Profes- Tennis Council. Nastase ...ed and the fine was reduc- $5,000.

Nastase still would not pay ... he was suspended by the ...ational Lawn Tennis Fed- ... and would not have been ... play at Wimbledon and Forest Hills, among other tournaments.

The slate has been wiped clean now.

"Do you dislike your image?" Nastase was asked yesterday.

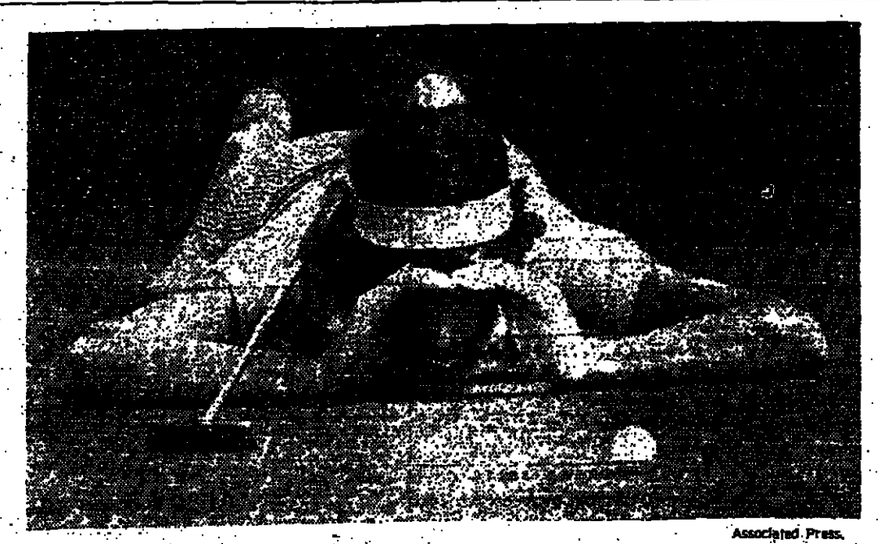
"If I don't I wouldn't do what I do."

He feels that his manners have improved.

"When I was young, I used to throw rackets," he said. "Now I only throw balls."

Aside from a pulled muscle in his back, which he shrugged off, Nastase was struck with the present quality of his play.

"Better than 1973 [his great year]," he said with a smile. "The best since I was born."



Associated Press.

GROUND-LEVEL VIEW—Sweden's Liv Wollin looks over putt during a recent golf tournament won by American Donna Young at Victoria Golf Club in Melbourne.

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Art Buchwald

Why Is Henry Angry?

WASHINGTON.—A great deal has been written about Henry Kissinger's temper. Every day you pick up the paper and discover the secretary of state is angry about something.

Last week I was reading the front page at breakfast and my wife asked me if there was any news of interest.



Buchwald

"Henry Kissinger is angry at the people on his staff for allowing a magazine writer access to transcripts of his talks with Arab and Israeli leaders."

"That's strange. I heard on television he was angry that Ronald Reagan was attacking him for his détente policies with the Soviet Union."

"Maybe he's angry at both things."

My son said: "I heard on the radio he was angry at Nixon because Nixon said in a sworn statement that Henry was responsible for selecting the names of the people who had to be tapped. Kissinger said in his sworn statement that Nixon had given him the names."

My daughter said: "Last night on the news it said that Henry was angry because the Soviets had supported the Cubans in Angola. He said if they continued to do this, he'd get really angry and they would have to answer for it."

My wife interjected: "I heard at the hairdresser that Henry was angry because his car was parked at the wrong place when he left the White House the other day."

My son said: "I have this friend at school and he said Henry was angry because he doesn't have the same access to the President he had when he was national security adviser."

My daughter said: "My best friend works for The Washington Post and she said Henry was angry at an editorial they carried saying he had a short temper."

I said: "I don't think we should be too disturbed about Kissinger's anger. After all, he's only secretary of state. Now if he was secretary of defense, we'd have something to worry about."

"Joseph Kraft said Henry is angry at the secretary of defense because he has more influence with the President," my wife said.

"Evans and Novak said the reason he is angry is he can't get Rumsfeld fired like he did Schlesinger," I said.

My son said: "Rolling Stone had an article that Henry is really angry at Congress because every time they ask him to go up on the Hill to testify, they make him take an oath that he won't lie to them. Henry thinks Congress should trust him more."

My wife said: "I was in a dress shop in Georgetown and the salesgirl said that Nancy Kissinger had just been in and that Nancy told her Henry was angry because he found someone going through his garbage the other morning. He yelled at his Secret Servicemen for a half-hour."

My daughter said: "Newsweek said Henry is so angry he may resign before the election."

My son said: "Time magazine said he's so angry he's determined to stay to show that they can't get to him."

"William Safire said Henry is responsible for most of the leaks that he gets angry at when they appear in the newspaper," my wife said.

"It says here," I said, reading from my paper, "the angrier Henry is, the more he smiles for the photographers. When he isn't smiling, that means he isn't angry."

My wife seemed sympathetic to Kissinger. "I think any man in Henry's position has a right to be angry. Nothing seems to go right for him and he gets blamed for everything."

"Ah," I said. "The reason he gets blamed for everything is that he takes credit for everything, and then when it turns out wrong, he gets angry."

My daughter said: "I think I know why Henry gets angry so much."

"Why?" I asked.

"No one ever has the guts to say to him, 'Have a nice day.'"

Soviet Sculptor Left Russia for Basic Freedoms

MUNICH, March 17 (Reuters). —Ernst Neizvestny, a leading Soviet sculptor who emigrated to the West six days ago, said in an interview published yesterday that he had left Moscow because the Soviet authorities did not permit basic freedoms.

Mr. Neizvestny gave the interview to the U.S.-funded Radio Liberty on his arrival in Vienna from Moscow. The Munich headquarters of Radio Liberty yesterday issued a transcript of the interview, which it said was broadcast to the Soviet Union Friday.

Mr. Neizvestny said conditions in the Soviet Union were forcing the best representatives of the creative intelligentsia to leave.

He had not been short of materials and was easily the best paid sculptor in the Soviet Union, he said. But he had demanded an exit visa because the Soviet authorities would not permit the basic freedoms of movement, artistic expression, speech and the press.

Mr. Neizvestny became known in the West in 1962, when he had a public argument with Kremlin leader Nikita Khrushchev over modern art.

Nicol Williamson is the man whose violent, raving Macbeth electrified—not to say shocked—audiences. He is the man who walked off the stage in the middle of 'Hamlet' in Boston because he didn't feel he was doing it justice.

Best Pop Singer Who Ever Played Hamlet

By Michael Kernan

WASHINGTON (WP).—"To be... or not... to beeeee!" The white-clenched, freckled fist slams the table. Some women having tea glance covertly at the man.

"That's the question!" rages Nicol Williamson, the British actor who makes critics wring their knuckles and Shakespearean scholars clutch their ulcers. Snapping at his turkey-and-Swiss-cheese sandwich, he rakes the dim restaurant with a glare.

"The man is contemplating suicide! This isn't mere poetry! Of course I understand the beauty of the Gielgud voice—'Oh what a rogue and peasant slave am I!'" The words ripple out magniloquently. "But what I'm concerned about is the reality of what's happening."

Williamson is the man whose violent, raving Macbeth electrified—not to say shocked—audiences. He is the man who walked off the stage in the middle of "Hamlet" in Boston because he didn't feel he was doing it justice. He is the man who in Philadelphia threw a glass of beer in David Merrick's face when the producer tried to fire Williamson's friend, director Tony Page.

Called "the best pop singer who ever played Hamlet," he is a good enough singer to put on a one-man show to acclaim in London, in New York Off-Broadway (while starring simultaneously in "Uncle Vanya" on Broadway) and at the Nixon White House in an extraordinary command performance, for which he was berated by his friends.

Absolutely deadly with accent and observed gesture, he played Richard Nixon himself on a BBC Watergate re-enactment shortly after the fall.

The ear for American speech in all its regional nuances comes naturally. Williamson married American actress Jill Townsend in 1971, and their son, Luke, was born in New York.

"Most of my family has settled in America, and I've spent a great deal of time here, even the Middle West. Americans, I find, are much more emotionally responsive and receptive than British audiences. If I had the option of opening in a great central role in a great play I'd choose the Eastern U.S. every time."

The word that follows Nicol Williamson around the world like an unwanted magazine subscription is "controversial." And curiously enough, controversial is probably the one thing he won't be in a new musical about Henry VIII that he is appearing in at the Kennedy Center.

"Rex" has music by Richard Rodgers, book by Sherman ("Adams Chronicles") Yellen, Tony nominee Penny Fuller as Anne Boleyn and a lush $750,000 production.

The play is less concerned with the Henry VIII who ran through all those wives and more with the gifted musician, dancer and athlete, the man who, it is said, composed "Greensleeves."

"It's a pretty rich dish," Williamson says. "Very thoughtfully done. The music is very much of the period, and so are the dances. It's a wonderful play."

After leaving Washington Saturday, it will play in Boston before the New York opening April 20.

"It's a very strong company, very gutsy, and I feel at one with them. Don't know what they think of me, but I couldn't be happier, at the moment, with the music, lyrics and book. The only way it might miss is that it might be a little too rich. I don't mean heavy, because it's got great humor and lightness of wit, and at times it's enormously powerful. It's many-faceted, it moves swiftly and powerfully—Christ, I sound as if I had money in the thing."

His gaze roams the room as though his words bore him. One tends to be somewhat wary around Williamson, who is famed as a nonsufferer of fools. Asked about the report that his father, a self-made manufacturer in Dundee, Scotland, disapproved of his career, he replies smoothly:

"My father wanted me to be a metallurgist, but one day I said, 'This ain't for me,' and he just shoved his huge paw in mine and said, 'Well, remember, if you're ever in any trouble, need money or whatever, you know whom to call first.'"

It comes out straight-faced, almost too straight-faced. That bit about the huge paw... for a fleeting second, one wonders. (Williamson sr. is on record as having said, when informed that "Your son is very good indeed" by some insider at a London performance: "Yes, but then, that's what he's there for." That sounds authentic enough.)

The actor's gift of satire makes people uneasy even as they chortle over his fiendishly accurate mimicry: Will they be next?

Discussing the bigot he played in "The Wilby Conspiracy," he slides easily from an Afrikaaner to an Aussie outback to a Mississippi redneck accent.

After his dazzling one-man show of pop songs in at least three different American accents plus Shakespeare bits and bawdy ballads, this cautious complaint was overheard in the lobby: "Well, I don't know, I just don't think I would like him very much, that's all. There's something not very attractive about the attitudes you sense underneath it all."

Doubtless Williamson would reply that he is not interested in being attractive. He is consumed by a passion for communicating the human reality of the great characters he plays, a passion which he fears may burn him out before his time.

"I'm not long for this planet," he mutters. He has said it before. He is 39.

The passion flares abruptly after a whole hour of rather uninspired interview chatter: He gets started on Macbeth.

"The scene with the murderers: There's no better example of political pressure, of the misuse of political power. It's something straight out of the Oval Room during Watergate. The first word he says is: 'Now.' Then he doesn't say anything for awhile. Then: 'I've got something for you guys to do.'"

The face hardens; the gray eyes glint. He leans forward, and suddenly he is Macbeth, the doomed king, the fallen angel, and we are the assassins with whom he is trafficking, dominated from that first word. The room should be dark, he says, with only two candles, one at either side, making red slits of his eyes.

"If ever I made a film of 'Macbeth' it would be in a big dark house, wood, not stone, lots of doors and candle light, lots of silver crosses around. It should be a terrifying place. The music would be the Pink Floyd. It would go one hour and 40 minutes [as did his stage version, without an intermission]. Very fast. Very, very rapid. You wouldn't know what was happening. It would be upon you before you knew it."

He jumps ahead to final desperate scenes. "Tomorrow aaaaand... tomorrow aaaaand... tomorrow!" The fist quivers in the air; the entire booth vibrates. "Think what's happening to him! The despair! This is a real feeling! Not just a poetic speech."

Here is the Williamson intensity, all right, the intensity that won him high awards for his work in John Osborne's "Inadmissible Evidence" in 1965, that brought him notoriety and fame in 1969 for his Hamlet and more prizes for "Uncle Vanya" in 1973. Here is the boiling talent that overflows into movies (currently Little John in "Robin and Marion" and Sherlock Holmes in "The Seven Per Cent Solution") and musicals and pop records.

"The 'Macbeth' was the best and truest thing I've been involved in in seven years. Again, there was no way London would accept it. Even though The Times said it was the definitive 'Macbeth'—I don't mean my performance, I mean the central conception—They hated it and hated us for doing it. What some people want from Shakespeare is red robes and rolled R's."

PEOPLE: *Rumors and Statement On Margaret's Marriag*



Lord Snowdon in Hong Kong and Margaret at

While British newspapers were reporting the break-up of the marriage of Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon, Buckingham Palace was being less than candid Wednesday. Tuesday night, a palace official admitted that the matter had been discussed within the royal family. Wednesday a Church of England spokesman disclosed that the Archbishop of Canterbury "was aware of the situation concerning Princess Margaret's marriage."

The Express quoted the Queen's private secretary, Sir Martin Charteris, as saying: "I don't in truth know what is going to happen. I can assure you that nothing immediate is going to happen—but you could ask what 'immediate' means."

Meanwhile, Snowdon left for Australia Tuesday and the princess attended the gala opening of the new National Theatre.

When Snowdon arrived in Hong Kong Wednesday for an overnight stay, he declined to discuss his marital affairs. "I have never discussed my personal life in the past and I have no intention of doing it now," he told reporters at the airport. He ordered some white wine and talked about his coming photographic exhibition in Australia. Passengers on his plane said that he appeared happy and at ease.

No comment has been heard from Princess Margaret.

It was the second time in 21 years that the British monarchy had become embroiled in the matrimonial affairs of the princess. As official head of the church, Queen Elizabeth II prevented Princess Margaret from marrying the man she wanted in 1955. He was the previously divorced Group Capt. Peter Townsend.

Margaret resisted the decision, and there was an intense dispute in which the then Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Fisher, played a prominent part. In the end Margaret renounced Townsend, explaining that she was "mindful of the church's teaching that Christian marriage was indissoluble."

Reports that the princess and Snowdon were about to break up have been published freq[uently in] the past nine years—e[...] palace sources leaked [...] 1967 that they were g[...] so bitterly that it loo[...] the end of the marriage[...] ever, there was a reco[...] that year for the sake [...] two children, as there [...] several times since.

There were angry word[s ...] ly, according to reports, the princess invited Roddy Llewellyn, 27, to [...] with her on the island [...] tique in the Caribbean [...] third year in a row. I[...] is not a romantic attach[...] friends of Snowdon said [...] was upset by the public[...] Evening News said We[...] that "Lord Snowdon is [...] have told the Queen h[...] a divorce on grounds of [...] incompatibility. But oth[...] bers of the royal housel[...] thought to favor a sep[...]

Though the 1772 Roy[al Mar]riage Act requires the so[...] permission before a me[...] the royal family can mar[...] is no legal provision for [...] The couple has been ma[...] 16 years.

* * *

Meanwhile, Anne Ar[...] the new U.S. ambassador [...] don, presented her crede[...] Queen Elizabeth Wednesd[...] is the great moment of [...] Mrs. Armstrong, 48, sai[...] and the Queen had a t[...] no mention of the Queen[...] Margaret. "I found her [...] tremely intelligent, [...] woman who thinks deep[...] subjects I think importar[...] pretty—prettier than h[...] tures."

* * *

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